

NEW YORK  
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Pearl Street.

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CHICAGO  
Rialto Bldg  
125-127 Madison St.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JULY 9, 1898.

JUL 11 1898

No. 2

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



## TABER ROTARY PUMPS

Especially adapted for:

PUMPING OILS, FATS, BLOOD, GLUE, ETC.

Will handle either Hot, Cold, Thick or Thin Fluids.

Put in an positive Guarantee.

SIMPLE. POWERFUL. ENDURING.

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1857.

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ESTABLISHED  
1857.



PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

and LARD REFINERS.

CURERS OF THE

REMARKABLE "HEAL" HAM, BREAKFAST BACON AND SHOULDER.

Manufacturers of the famous brand "PURITY" Lard.

Goods for Export and Home Trade in any desired package.

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## Nelson Morris & Co.,

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.-23 Tenth Avenue, New York.

QUALITY THE BEST.

## Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up	\$2.70
12 to 17 lbs.	2.30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.45
5 " 7 "	.85
Under 5 "	.55

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

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PAID FOR

CALFSKINS

A SPECIALTY.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS. BURLAPS AND COTTON SHEETINGS BY BALE OR PIECE

# REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

FROM 1/2 TO 50 TONS CAPACITY.

We make a SPECIALTY OF SMALL MACHINES, and have the MOST SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION for Dairies, Hotels, Restaurants, and wherever a moderate amount of Refrigeration is required. The REMINGTON VERTICAL AMMONIA COMPRESSORS are built either with ENGINE direct connected on some base, or for BELT POWER. They are the SIMPLEST, MOST COMPACT and EFFICIENT MACHINES yet designed for this purpose. Skilled help not required for their operation.

In sending for estimates give as full information as to your requirements as possible.

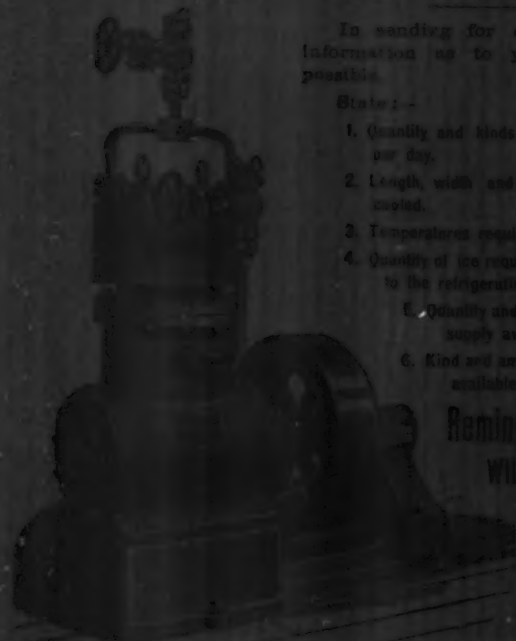
State:-

1. Quantity and kinds of produce or meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperatures required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
5. Quantity and summer temperature of water supply available.
6. Kind and amount of power already in place available to drive Compressor.

Remington Machine Co.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
136 Liberty Street.

BAKER & HAMILTON,  
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Sole Pacific Coast Agents



REMINGTON DIRECT CONNECTED COMPRESSOR.



REMINGTON BELT POWERED COMPRESSOR.



THE MEAT ROOM OF THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL., IS SHOWN ABOVE.

A few years after this plant was started a new and superior outfit of refrigerating machinery, which will be shown in this space next week, was installed by

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BOSTON, 22 State Street.

ENGINEERS.

PITTSBURG, Westinghouse Building.

CHICAGO, 271 La Salle Street.

# THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,

HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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## DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

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HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.  
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Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,  
Chicago Branch, 244 Lake Street.

TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

A Breakfast Luxury.



1 lb. Patent Key Opening Tins.  
12 to Case.

"SWIFT'S PREMIUM"  
SLICED.....  
BONELESS BACON.

Convenient—Dainty—Economical.

Swift and Company,

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SO. OMAHA.  
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KANSAS CITY.  
EAST ST. LOUIS.  
SO. ST. PAUL.

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N. Y. City.

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Halsted & Front Streets,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Consolidated" } Refrigerating  
"Featherstone" } Machines.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK ON PAGE 44.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.





ABATTOIR,  
586 to 596 Howard Street,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**KLINCK BROS.,**

Dealers in

PACKINGHOUSE,  
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**BEEF and PORK PRODUCT**

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

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Packers,

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- Ammonia**  
National Ammonia Co.
- Ammonia Fittings**  
Tight Joint Co.
- Architects.**  
J. G. Glover.  
Ferrin, Wm. R. & Co.
- Asbestos Roofing.**  
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
- Asphalt.**  
Assyrian Asphalt Co.
- Bags.**  
Milwaukee Bag Co.  
Kurtz Bag Co.
- Barrel Hoop Drivers.**  
J. S. Oram.
- Bollers.**  
Vance Boller Works.
- Bone Crushers.**  
Blanchard Machine Co.  
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.  
Holmes & Blanchard Co.
- Books.**  
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).  
The Red Book (Linsseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).  
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).  
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.  
Sausage Recipes.  
Secrets of Canning.  
The Glue Book
- Borax.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boracic Acid.**  
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- Business Opportunities.**  
(Also Want and For Sale.)
- Business Directories.**  
Sampson, Murdock & Co.  
U. S. Directory Pub. & Printg. Co.
- Butchers' Supplies.**  
(See Casings, also Machinery.)
- Butchers, Wholesale.**  
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)  
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Armour Packing Co.  
The Cudahy Packing Co.  
Eastmans Co.  
Hammond Co., G. H.  
Hevert & Weisbart.  
G. & D. Isaacs.  
Kaufman & Strauss.  
Kingman & Co., Ltd.  
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.  
Stern, Joseph & Son.  
Swift, G. F. & E. C.  
United Dressed Beef Co.  
Richard Webber.
- Calf-Skins, (Green).**  
Page, Carroll S.  
Jos. Haberman.  
F. Donahue & Son.
- Casings.**  
Beckstein & Co.  
Illinois Casing Co.  
Levi Berth & Co.  
Nelson Morris & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.  
Scheldberg, H.  
Swift and Company.  
Well's Casing Co.
- Cash Registers.**  
Metropolitan Register Co.
- Caustic Soda.**  
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Chemists.**  
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B. Heller & Co.  
Preservalline Mfg. Co.
- Codes and Ciphers.**  
The Utility Code Co.
- Coils and Pipes.**  
Jas. D. Cardell's Sons.
- Cold Storage and Refrigerator Rooms.**  
Zantsinger, Geo. B. & Co.
- Commission Merchants, Bankers and Brokers.**  
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Frankfeld & Co., B.  
Gibson, W. J. & Co.  
Jamison, John.  
R. B. Johnston.  
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Jacob Leaser.  
Jennings Provision Co.  
Loeb, Herman & Co.
- Maury, F. W., & Co.**  
W. Thos. Nash.  
Richard McCartney.  
Oliver, Stephen B.  
Taylor's Sons, Geo. F.  
Webbe, Wm. E. & Co.  
H. C. Zaun.
- Cottolene.**  
The N. K. Fairbank Company.
- Cotton Oil.**  
American Cotton Oil Co.  
Kentucky Refining Co.
- Cotton Oil Mill Machinery.**  
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- Coupon Books.**  
H. W. Taylor & Co.
- Custom House Brokers.**  
Putney, Daniel & Co.
- Drjers.**  
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)  
Anderson, V. D., Co.  
Smith, Theo. & Brother.
- Electrical Apparatus.**  
Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation.
- Engines.**  
Otto Gas Engine Works.
- Engines and Bollers.**  
John Featherstone's Sons.  
Newburgh Ice Machine Co.  
Frick Co.
- European Commission Merchants.**  
Borgmann, Emil (Germany).  
Carlsson & Aqvist (Sweden).  
Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).  
Gause, Gebr. (Germany).  
Goldmann, Riedel & Co. (Germany).  
Harris, Geo. (England).  
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).  
Kiderlen, E. (Germany).  
Lammens, L. (France).  
Pancow, Paul (Germany).  
Pelts & Haas (Germany).  
Pfeiffer, Heinr. (Germany).  
Tickle, W. W. (England).  
Wiesenthal, F. (Germany).
- Fans.**  
The Schneider Mfg. Co.  
The Sprague Electric Co.
- Fat and Skin Dealers.**  
Brand, Herman.  
Donahue, P., & Son.  
Haberman, Joseph.  
Levy, Jacob.  
Levy Bros.  
Lederer Bros.  
Pfeging, Conrad.
- Fertilizer Machinery.**  
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Smith, Theo. & Brother.  
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Blanchard Machine Works.
- Filter Presses.**  
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- Fuller's Earth.**  
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Stewart Heater Co.
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Haberman, Joseph.  
Brand, Herman.  
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Lederer Bros. (Yonkers).  
Levy, Jacob.  
Lederer Bros.
- Hoof Pads.**  
Kress, John.
- Ice.**  
Scott, R. & W.
- Ice Boxes, Butchers' Fixtures and Supplies.**  
Baron, S.  
Diamond, Elias.  
Gilch & Son.  
Farrell, T.  
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Gause, Gebr.  
Goldmann, Riedel & Co.  
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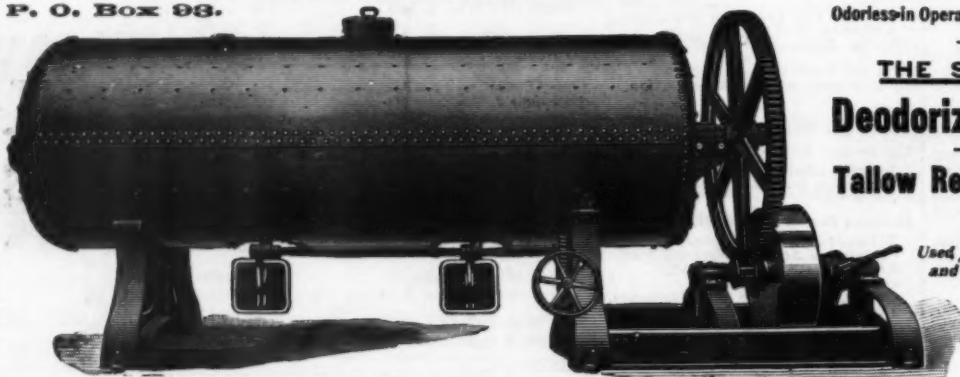
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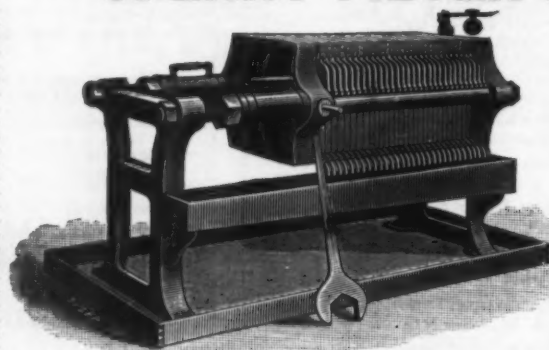
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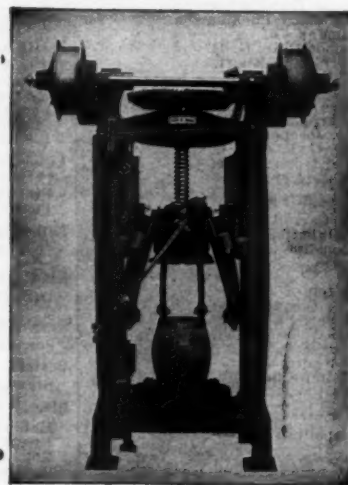
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HAS COME INTO THE SUNSHINE OF PROSPERITY.....

BY PERUSING PAGE 46.

SECURE SPACE NOW FOR OUR COTTON OIL CONVENTION ISSUE. SEE PAGE 28.

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Capacity of Machines already sold, over 60,000,000 per year.

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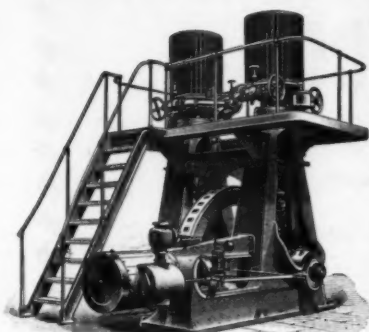
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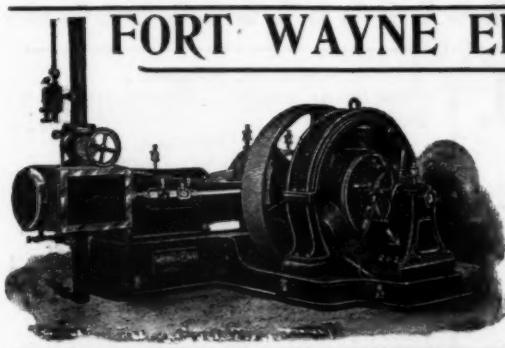
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Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTO-  
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**Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.**  
**High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.**

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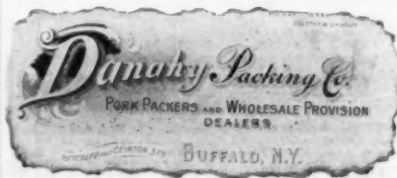
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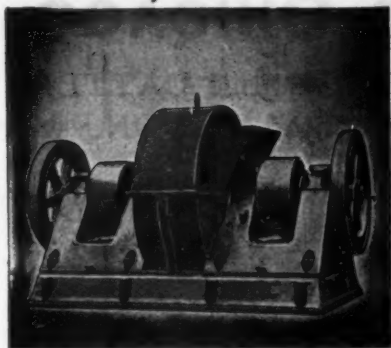
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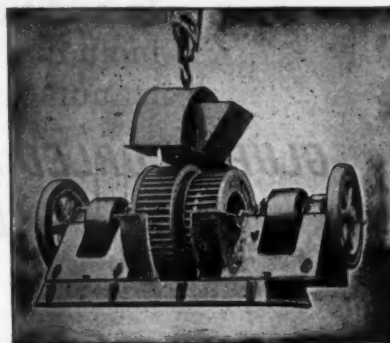
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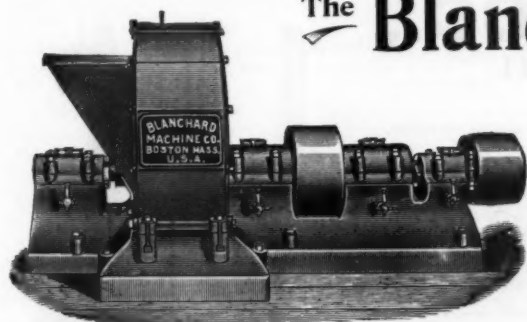
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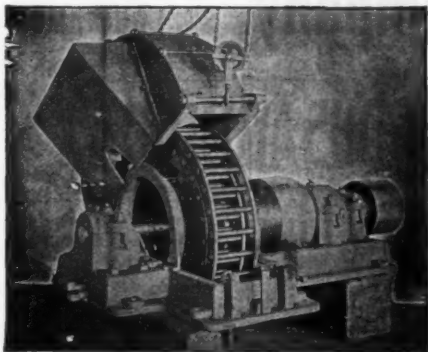
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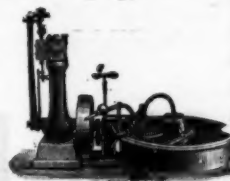
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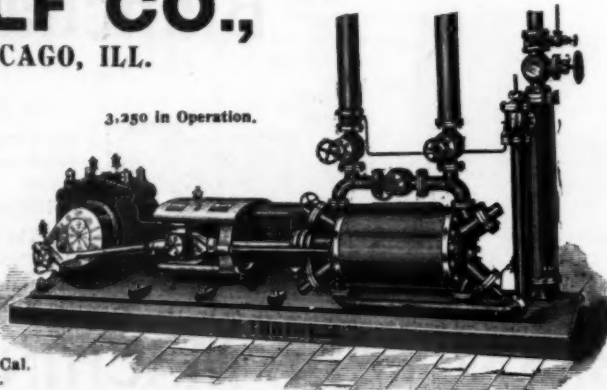
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## THE WAR—CAUSE AND EFFECT.

War has always been deplored and is deplored just as much to-day as ever it was. At one time in the world's history, conflicts between nations had little if any reference to commerce, but to-day the situation is different.

War in this country is never declared unless under the strongest provocation resulting alike from the dual necessities of humanity and commerce. In the present struggle between the United States and Spain the entire issue has been one of humanity, and in such a cause it is gratifying to find that the arms of our country have been so successful both on land and sea.

The United States is and always has been a land of peace, rather than a land of aggression, prowling the seas and sending soldiers into newly discovered countries in quest of territorial accessions. Her name has never been mentioned in conjunction with such a policy and hence it must be doubly pleasing to the contemplative citizen to feel that our country has taken the offensive bumptiousness from one European power so effectually that all the others stand aghast and shocked at the underlying and undemonstrative strength of Uncle Sam.

To date we are the victors in our misunderstanding with Spain and it is not improbable that before these lines are in type the latter country will have sued for peace. Our quarrel has been in the interest of a struggling, long-oppressed and starved-out neighbor—a good cause truly—but from cause we pass to effect.

The effect of the war—with its humanitarian purposes accomplished—will be to strengthen the United States in the eyes of foreign nations. If this means anything beyond sentiment, as we fully believe it does, it means the extension of American commerce. It means the rejuvenation of American shipping, the opening up of new markets for American goods and the intelligent cultivation and development of the same.

In the whole range of American products, no matter of what kind, there is no item on the list that needs more fostering attention from the Government than the finding of markets abroad for our surplus agricultural products. As the country increases these also necessarily increase, but their increase brings no benefits unless the scope of our export trade is enlarged.

As we said before, we believe the results of the war will tend to this enlargement. An immediate consequence of the conflict will certainly be an increase in our business in the West India Islands and we predict that our commerce will correspondingly spread in other directions.

Our citizens, either by the right of birth or adoption, congratulate themselves that they are citizens of no mean country. The Stars and Stripes to-day are honored and respected in every land. The "new giant of the West" is no less a giant now than it was fifty years ago, but it was forced to give the world a lesson as to its capacity in an emergency, and

how well it has done so everyone knows. With the sure coming of peace let us look for the results.

## FOOD SUPPLIES IN MODERN WARFARE.

The war has brought to notice the fact that fresh meats, canned meats and refrigerating vessels are very important items in the intelligent conduct of a campaign, particularly when its operations are in a warm climate. The packing trade has reason to be proud of its ability to promptly fill the large orders which have been given out since war was declared. "The National Provisioner" shares in this pride, and we do not hesitate to say that such an excellent service could not have been attempted were it not for the very extensive scale upon which the canning of meats and their preparation in other forms is now carried on in this country.

True, there have been complaints of short rations at the front, and of food supplied being behind time in transit, but such lapses can in no way be traceable to the houses fortunate enough to secure orders. These orders, we are informed, have been filled with an amazing alacrity.

It would require some delving into history to ascertain how the question of food supplies was handled at the time of Waterloo, Trafalgar and similar conflicts, in view of the fact that the sciences of meat canning and refrigeration were at those periods in a very embryonic condition, but we can readily understand that in no great war, either in the last century or this, have combatants been so successful in bringing to advantageous use the resources of civilization in the matter of food supplies as have been the Americans in the present war. The question of food is a vitally important one in the consideration of international issues such as now exist, and we doubt not that the ability of our government to feed its soldiers and sailors in such trying times on food similar, if not better, than that used in peace will set other countries cogitating as to how they could solve the problem in the event of a protracted, or even a short war.

If such an emergency did arise with regard to any European country, it seems to us that American packers would necessarily be called upon to furnish the needed supplies. No country in the world has such facilities for filling large orders for meat supplies, and those countries which do approach us in this respect are too remote to be counted upon as a reliable factor in a contingency where time and prompt delivery are matters of prime importance.

The distinct feature as regards canned goods in this campaign has been the ability of the packers to quickly fill enormous "rush" orders. This was a test of the great American plants, but they proved equal to the task. As compared with the supplying and adequate preservation of fresh meats, for the use of the Army and Navy, the shipment and care of canned meats is, however, but a trifling matter.

The genuine test of modern butchery, coupled with the science of refrigeration, came in this war when the American Government called for bids for supplying the United States troops in Cuba with fresh meat of a stipulated quality, and in quantities sufficient to give the soldiers as much fresh and wholesome food as they require during their stay on the troubled island. The contract for this gigantic undertaking went to a Chicago packing company, which is always to the front in the assumption of enormous contracts. Some notion of the undertaking under notice may be gathered from the statement that in order to carry it out the contractors have to erect refrigerators of considerable capacity at Tampa, Fla., and distributing coolers at the various military stations throughout Cuba.

In addition to this is the work of transporting the meat in vessels equipped with refrigerating plants. The expense of all this falls upon the contracting company, and from what we know of it we are sanguine that it will fulfil its contract to the letter. The question of transit by refrigerated vessels is the most important one in the programme, and we can readily see that it can become the most vexatious. We hope, however, that there will not be a single hitch in the accomplishment of the enterprise. The undertaking is a vast one, and far beyond the conception of any other country in the world.

### NEW DRAWBACK REGULATIONS.

In our issue of June 18 we printed the Treasury regulations on drawbacks on exportations of leather manufactured from imported hides. In another column of this issue we publish the new regulations on drawbacks on any exportation of domestic manufactures for benefit of drawback, or of meats for benefit of refund of duties paid on foreign salt used in the curing of same, which took effect July 1. It was no easy task for the Treasury Department to frame regulations which simplify the quite vexatious procedures in the Custom House and at the place of landing, and relieve exporters from too embarrassing restrictions without jeopardizing legitimate revenues for the Government. After many months of hard work the Department apparently succeeded with regulations answering such purposes. Nevertheless, careful business men will always prefer to consult an experienced drawback broker, to the risk of losing drawbacks, even under simplified regulations.

The sale of a ranch in Dakota for \$65,000 is reported as the largest transaction within that State in a year. Business must be rather slow in the land of blizzards.

From all the great packing centers comes news of improvements to plants. Most of the houses are overhauling now, and either increasing facilities or putting in new machinery. Such news is always cheering. It shows that the business is increasing and prospering.

John Bull's imports of dead meat for the month of May, 1898, were valued at £2,837,922, or about £500,000 in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1897. The increase was mainly in bacon and hams from the United States, and in frozen mutton from Australia. John now eats so much of our meat that it is little wonder that he refers to Americans as his "kin across the sea."

An authority on the cattle question states that the outlook for Oregon cattle this year is fair, and that the State has taken a prominent place among the breeding countries.

### "A High Grade Advertising Medium of Growing Importance."

The following from the National Ammonia Company, of St. Louis, the leading manufacturer in that line in the country, explains itself:

Dr. J. H. Senner, Proprietor "The National Provisioner" Publishing Company, 284 Pearl Street, New York City:  
Dear Doctor:—I have been aware that Mr. Gans had withdrawn from "The National Provisioner" Publishing Company and that

you have since been the sole exponent of that important journalistic interest. I attached my fealty to the publication when it was inaugurated, and supplemented it with the patronage of the company as an advertiser. I have had no occasion to regret my course in either respect, and have no hesitancy in saying that I regard "The Provisioner" as a high grade advertising medium of growing importance. I am sure you will continue to improve its standard of excellence under your competent and energetic administration of its affairs, and wishing that it may thrive and prosper for the good of its readers and advertising patrons, as well as yourself, I am yours truly,  
J. C. ATWOOD,  
General Manager.

### Treating Edible Greases.

Process of treating edible greases, so as to prevent their becoming rancid, for an indefinite period (favorable conditions being taken into consideration):

The value of carbonate of soda for this purpose cannot be over-estimated and is at the same time a bleach of no mean order. To every 1,000 lbs. of fat or lard, add dissolved in water during process of rendering, say 2 lbs. of carbonate of soda, open kettle, of course, and low temperature necessarily. (Not applicable to "under pressure" cases.) When rendered turn on blower, and add 60 gallons of water in which has been dissolved 10 lbs. of alum and 1 lb. of slaked lime, amalgamating the mass thoroughly. Turn on the steam and heat to say 185 deg. F. for one-half an hour, after which settle and draw off water. Wash stock in equal quantity of clean water and the process is complete.

This treatment will restore greases having become out of condition. The following process may also be successfully applied: Equal parts grease and dilute sulphuric acid, composed of water and acid, say 1 ounce per gallon. Agitate well and bring to boiling point and keep there, say one-half an hour, then shut off steam or remove heat, as the case may be, and add pulverized chalk. (Ten lbs. fat, 1 gallon water, 1 ounce sulphuric acid and 4½ ounces pulverized chalk.) Stir well and allow to settle and cool and after separation, draw off chemical water or grease and wash latter in equal quantity of water. The foregoing processes are of inestimable value to packers and butchers who frequently have an "off" batch of stuff on their hands, or who desire to keep over edible greases for better market, or in cases of shipping long distances, etc.

### Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—To-day (Friday) there was nothing further done in city, with steadiness at 3 3-16, and the make not all sold up. There will be 250 hhd. city shipped by Saturday's steamer to England. Country made taken up moderately at 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2.

OLEO STEARINE offered here at 5, and dull, while Chicago is reported to have declined to 4 1/4 on an accumulated stock of some importance.

COTTONSEED OIL.—A few small export orders at 23 for prime yellow cannot be filled, with 24 asked. Holders firmer with lard.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

The large open hallway to the main Produce Exchange floor attracted a good deal of attention from the members of the Exchange on their return to business last Tuesday morning, after the holidays from Friday night over the 4th of July, as in that time a fine mosaic pavement had been laid there. That work of that order and extent could have been done so expeditiously and satisfactorily, with its handsome character setting off the entire surroundings, was a matter of surprise and gratification to the Exchange members, and the Committee on Rooms and Fixtures, of which Joseph S. Thayer is chairman, received many compliments for their display of enterprise. An additional comment of the members was "What a magnificent main floor we would have if carpeted with that material." The J. L. Mott Co. had the contract for the work of the hallway.

There have been proposed for membership: Chas. Lee Abell (Marine Elevator Co.), by Fred V. Dore; Bernard de Gregori (De Gregori & Co.), by B. Wittner; Samuel Ayona (flour), by R. O. N. Ford, and Alfred H. Post (ship and freight brokers), by Henry Amelung, 2d.

Visitors at the Exchange: W. Hood, J. J. Carmody, J. H. Ware, Chas. Reiner, F. H. Bretherton and E. A. Wrenn, Chicago; C. E. Clark, St. Louis; J. W. F. Reid, Kansas City; A. M. Prince, Duluth; S. D. Cargill, Minneapolis; J. S. Raymond, Toledo.

### Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending July 1, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending July 1, 1898.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to date.	Week ending July 2, 1897.	From Oct. 25, 1896, to July 2, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	1,159	148,295	3,502	187,962
Lard, tcs.....	6,114	426,339	8,774	357,018
" bbls.....	2,227	84,311	3,801	72,827
" tanks, lbs.....	3,922,968	440,060	2,402,628	1,711,157
Hams, bxs.....	29,780	3,169,535	40,887	1,711,157
" tcs.....	5,074	171,281	5,310	142,455
" bbls.....	1,923	62,809	2,478	80,223
" pkgs.....	439	13,269	539	20,192
" pcs.....	112,205	2,606,120	90,028	2,082,502
Sides, bxs.....	5,636	329,033	8,311	231,009
" tcs.....	224	11,344	558	12,357
" bbls.....	452	33,891	467	33,973
" pkgs.....	1,081	83,953	1,743	57,006
" pcs.....	118,432	2,927,827	67,411	2,708,975
Shoulders, bxs.....	885	35,558	1,235	35,534
" tcs.....	11	815	181	1,819
" bbls.....	81	4,011	50	1,545
" pkgs.....	96	8,597	145	25,434
" pcs.....	4,232	124,942	24,867	408,812
Other prod., bxs.....	1,604	63,181	914	34,939
" tcs.....	262	9,087	577	12,359
" bbls.....	1,415	27,068	703	38,656
" pkgs.....	15,997	362,964	8,708	301,072

### GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	4,497,875	7,220,796
Hams, lbs.....	5,374,343	6,014,797
Sides, lbs.....	7,297,951	6,872,382
Shoulders, lbs.....	745,041	1,480,723
Other products, lbs.....	1,471,986	1,576,900

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs.....	349,768,063	267,472,204
Hams, lbs.....	173,373,892	150,102,311
Sides, lbs.....	397,563,826	284,145,581
Shoulders, lbs.....	25,242,379	39,581,036
Other products, lbs.....	61,836,044	46,913,745

### Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending July 1, 1898, and since Oct. 25, as compared with the corresponding time in 1896-7:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 25, 1897.	Same time, 1896-7.
Beef, pkgs.....	.....	.....	168
Pork, bbls.....	.....	1,625	3,656
Cut meats, lbs.....	3,589,173	162,448,300	102,639,647
Lard, lbs.....	1,210,840	51,086,105	41,443,811
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.....	619	46,742	56,066
Pork, bbls.....	1,189	145,737	167,462
Cut meats, lbs.....	14,889,321	597,036,251	490,442,056
Lard, lbs.....	4,496,875	349,768,063	267,472,204

### PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Chicago .....	2,390,000	2,100,000
Kansas City .....	1,035,000	1,020,000
Omaha .....	550,000	535,000
St. Louis .....	450,000	365,000
Indianapolis .....	342,000	294,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	172,000	109,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	258,000	167,000
Cincinnati .....	220,000	203,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	203,200	190,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa .....	158,600	144,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	120,000	86,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	148,000	181,000
Louisville, Ky.....	151,000	105,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	116,000	36,000
Keokuk, Iowa .....	34,300	34,500
Wichita, Kan.....	60,000	56,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	244,500	112,000
Marshalltown, Iowa .....	45,000	32,500
Nebraska City, Neb.....	120,000	76,000
Clinton, Iowa .....	27,500	.....
Bloomington, Ill.....	37,200	25,100

—Price Current.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**AROUND BOTTOM PRICES, BUT THE CHANCES FOR A MARKED ADVANCE AT ONCE NOT GOOD—STOCKS STEADILY ENLARGING ON CONSERVATIVE CASH DEMANDS—EXPECTED FALLING OFF IN RECEIPTS OF HOGS.**

It took two or three days in the early part of the week for the situation to straighten, but from the indifference over trading, resulting from the three days' holidays on the celebration of the Fourth of July, while at no time this week has there been indicated a disposition to take hold of hog products or, for that matter, any other speculative commodity with marked energy. It must be recollected as well that in mid-summer many traders are straightening up accounts and have an unwillingness for new deals in an extensive way. While particularly indifferent this season in the unusual developments that have taken place and the one or two shocks that have been received from a disastrous grain speculation, the yellow fever development a little while since, and a growing feeling that perhaps the war may end sooner than had been expected a little while since, while with the latter contingency an uncertainty as to the results immediately upon general business. The general positions of breadstuffs and hog products look as though they could not be materially more advantageous to buyers under any development, yet there is nothing at present transpiring pointing to recoveries of a decided character, although a likelihood of a moderate advance, while the fact that there is apt to be a very ordinary run of affairs along in the near future holds back in part trading in them in a vigorous way on the part of the country speculators, whose aid is at all times counted upon to lift prices and trading from a stagnant basis. With all of the sensational or otherwise poor crop reports that have come along concerning grain, it is standing out conspicuously that the wheat crop of the country will be unprecedented and that its prices will be fairly cheap, however spasmodically they may recover from their present low basis, while corn may do somewhat better in price, since although its present crop outlook is bright, yet the probabilities are that it will not furnish by any means an exceptional crop. If wheat is to hold low in price, corn will miss some of the extra consumptive demand here and in Europe that had been calculated upon several weeks since, and will as well be kept down somewhat from some firm figures expected of it by reason of the cheap prices. With low prices for grain the speculative sentiment is apt to be kept modified over hog products, while just now, with the steadily increasing stocks of the latter, there would be more difficulty experienced in infusing substantial strength into the position. The receipts of hogs have not been as large as in the previous week, yet have been in supply sufficient to run beyond wants of the products. It looks as though the largest supplies of swine

had been received and that the deliveries from the country for a little while will be of a more moderate order, since the farmers will probably be busy in harvesting, while in anticipating this they had latterly freely marketed the swine. Concerning yellow fever, the traders are beginning to get confidence of the summer working through without a material interference with business from that disease, and are looking back at the few cases early in the season as incident only to the usual slight manifestation of the sickness after a season through which it had been prevalent. There appears to be nothing holding the hog products back from taking a position of decided firmness than the features alluded to, but while we do not look for any marked recovery of prices in the near future, yet it would seem as though they were about on bottom, and that further changes would be of a small order, but to a firm basis for the most part. In the event of an early adjustment of the war trouble there would be a marked enlargement of near market demands for all hog products, with the Cuba sources of consumption then calling for supplies, which they would stand in need of largely and steadily, while army and navy requirements would for a long time be of quite as much importance as at the present time. The most marked loss in the cash trading latterly had been from the continent, although United Kingdom demands had been of a conservative order. Towards the close of the week there was some recovery of trading in steam lard for export, while it was induced by cut freight rates. The impression seemed to be that if freight rates were to rule upon an irregular lower basis, and which seemed probable now that the transportation companies are less able to be independent over engagements, since there is less pressure on their accommodation by reason of the diminished movements of both grain and provisions that hog products would be taken up more freely for export, while it is believed that lard is wanted much more liberally on the other side, since there has been very restricted buying now for some time. There was quite a little rush of continent trading in refined lard for a day or two early in the week on an urgent demand and favored by cheaper ocean freights. But the New York people are doing very little in a general way. The city cutters have had a little better trading in bellies and have managed to bring prices up a little for those cuts, but have had work to sell hams and shoulders, while offering them at recent low prices. The city lard turned, but has been at steadily lower prices, while it has been almost impossible to sell it to the refiners, who have had as a whole little business. This city lard has been sold to exporters at 4.75, while the lard refiners have been unwilling to pay over 4.62½ for it. At a later period of the week it stood at 4.75@4.87½. The compound lard business has been of a remarkably dull order, while with cotton oil cheaper the product has been offered down to 4%. The export business in it has been especially indifferent.

The statement of the Chicago stocks showed a larger gain in lard for the month than the outside estimates had made a few days since, and which did not exceed 150,000 tcs. The figures showed the stock at 168,234 tcs. contract, or a gain of 60,100 tcs., for the month, while of other lard 13,532 tcs.,

against 5,944 tcs. last month. But the stock of ribs proved less than had been looked for. It had been expected that gain of stocks would be from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 lb, while there was a little less than 2,500,000 lb increase, or a stock of 32,616,236 lb, against 30,200,408 lb last month. Last year this time the increase had been fully 16,000,000 lb. The stock of pork hardly varied from that of last month, or 75,512 brls. new and 32,223 brls. old, against 74,045 brls. and 37,727 brls. respectively last month.

The New York stocks of pork were 21,334 brls. old and 1,591 brls. new, or a total of 22,925 brls., against 19,939 brls. last month and 17,643 brls. last year. Of lard stocks 13,550 tcs. prime, 363 tcs. off grade and 1,514 tcs. stearine. On Wednesday telegrams from the West made the Fairbank's statement of world's visible supply of lard as 405,749 tcs., against 323,149 tcs. June 1. This would show that the stock had been kept pretty well down in Europe and that the most marked increase had been at Chicago.

The shipments last week out of Chicago were only 4,496,875 lb lard, against 7,220,796 lb corresponding week last year; 14,889,321 lb meats and 15,944,802 lb meats respectively.

The exports from New York last week were 1,468 bbls. beef, 793 tcs. beef, 5,899,420 lb meats, 177,200 lb hams, 3,160,710 lb lard, 40,000 lb stearine, 1,896,900 lb tallow and 1,847,600 lb grease, while from all Atlantic ports there were shipped 2,372 bbls. pork, 7,485,569 lb lard and 13,865,280 lb meats, against corresponding week last year, 5,647 bbls. pork, 10,571,030 lb lard and 16,602,328 lb meats.

In beef there has been little done with the English market, where, although small stocks are held, there appears to be a good deal of indifference over buying with a weak market. There are sellers of city extra India mess at \$16. Barreled beef has been taken up fairly well on home account by the government and near shipping sources and held to firm prices. Mess quoted at \$10@10.50, family at \$12@13 and packer at \$11@12.

The changes in the market on the several days of the week were as follows:

(Saturday and Monday, July 2 and 4, holidays here and in Chicago.)

On Tuesday a very dull market here and at Chicago, while prices, after opening a little stronger, became weak and sold at small declines, chiefly on account of the lower tendency of grain, yet there was hardly material speculative inquiry, while on the whole about the dulllest day in the late period of inaction.

The receipts of hogs at all Western points were 54,900 head. There was more of an export demand for lard at Chicago, as induced by cut through freight rates. At Chicago, pork opened 5@7c. higher and lard and ribs 2 points up, closing, however, at a decline as compared with the previous day's trading of 5c. for pork, 7@10 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. Pork opened at \$9.47 for July and closed at \$9.37, opened at \$9.75 for September, sold down to \$9.60, and closed at \$9.62. Lard—July opened at 5.25 and closed at 5.22. September opened at 5.47 and closed at 5.35. October opened at 5.50 and closed at 5.40. December sold early at 5.57. Ribs—July opened at 5.25 and closed at 5.22. September opened at 5.42@5.45, sold at 5.35 and closed at 5.35 bid. In New York mess pork was reduced to \$10@10.25 for job lots, with 300 bbls. sold; family mess at \$11.50@12. Lard—Western steam was offered at 5.55. City steam offered at 4.75 to exporters, while the refiners would not pay over 4.62½. Refined at 5.90 for continent. Compound lard was depressed and very dull and offered at 4.37½. In city cut meats, pickled bellies were





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stronger, with 12-lb average at 5%, 10-lb average at 6 and 14-lb average at 5%. Pickled shoulders dull at 4 and pickled hams at 7½@7%. On Wednesday the receipts of hogs were 54,500 head at all Western points. The temper of the market was better. There were slowly reviving cash demands. The speculation, however, remained slack. The opening prices were 12 up on pork, 12 points on ribs, while lard was steady and unchanged; the close showed the advance for the day as 20¢@25¢ for pork, 5¢@7 points on lard and 12 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—July closed \$9.62 nominal. September opened at \$9.75, sold to \$9.82, closed at \$9.82 asked. December sold at \$9.80. Lard—July opened at 5.30, was 5.27 asked, closed at 5.30 nominal. September opened at 5.35, sold to 5.42, closed at 5.40@5.42. October opened at 5.37, sold to 5.47, closed 5.45@5.47. Ribs—July opened at 5.32 asked, sold to 5.45, closed at 5.45. September opened at 5.35, sold to 5.50, closed at 5.47. In New York, Western steam lard was held at an advance to 5.60, city steam at 4½@4%. In city cut meats sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 3%; 10-lb average, 6; pickled shoulders at 4; pickled hams at 7½@7¼; sales of 125 boxes and tcs. bellies and 135 tcs. city lard for export. Mess pork at \$10@10.25, family mess at \$11.50@12. Hogs advanced ¼ and quoted 5% to 5%. On Thursday there was a much more confident situation, with an advance of 22¢ for pork and 15 points on lard and ribs, with speculation and cash demands increasing. Receipts of hogs at the West, 51,700 head. At Chicago, July pork opened at \$9.75@9.77, sold to and closed at \$9.90. September opened at \$9.87 and closed at \$10.05. Lard—July opened at 5.37, sold to and closed at 5.47. September opened at 5.45, and closed at 5.55. October opened at 5.52, sold to 5.57, closed at 5.57 bid. Ribs—July closed at 5.60 nominal. September opened at 5.55 sold to 5.62, closed at 5.62 asked. October opened at 5.60, closed at 5.67 nominal. In New York, Western steam lard advanced to 5.70 asked, city steam at 4.75, refined at 6.05 for continent, 6.50 for South America and 7.00 for do kegs. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 4, pickled hams at 7½@7¼, pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5% and 10-lb average at 6. Of mess pork sales of 200 bbls. mess, quoted job lots, \$10@10.50. Hogs to-day were advanced to 5½@5¾ for bacon to light averages.

To-day, Friday, receipts of hogs at the West were 63,000 head, including 22,000 at Chicago. The market opened with a good display of strength and 2 to 7 points advance, but fell flat on dull speculation, and closed at a decline for the day of 5¢ for pork, 2 points for lard and 5 @7 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—July closed \$9.85 nominal; September opened at \$10.10, sold down to \$9.92, closed at \$10 asked. Lard—July opened at 5.52, closed 5.45 nominal; September opened at 5.60 bid, closed 5.52 asked; October opened at 5.65, sold down to 5.55, closed at 5.55. Ribs—July closed 5.55 nominal; September opened at 5.65, closed at 5.57 asked; October sold at 5.60@5.70, closed 5.60. In New York, late sales of 150 boxes bellies and 125 boxes backs, and 1,200 tcs. city lard, all for England, by the close of this week's steamer. Western steam lard offered at 5.70. City steam at 4½@4¾. Refined unchanged, as well as cut meats. Compound lard dull at 4½@4¾.

#### San Francisco Provision Market.

The San Francisco provision market is firm and fairly active, at appearing prices. Fresh meats are in good demand, and market values steady. Provisions are held well in hand, at sustained prices. Prices on canned meats seem to be much easier this week, judging from the bids on the supplies for the army and navy. San Francisco still has about 10,000 soldiers camped within her gates. Trade in the Klondike seems to have disappeared for the present, but will be on again as soon as the first arrival of miners with gold from the Yukon is reported.

#### Recent Army Contracts Awarded.

On Tuesday the Government, through the Army Building, made the following awards to bidders to furnish army supplies: Swift and Company, bacon, at 6.69 per 100 lb; D. Brown, Armour & Co. and Thos. A. Kidd, sliced bacon, at 18½¢ per can; C. E. Nessel, corned beef, at 19½¢ per 2-lb can, and D. Brown, 20¢ per 2-lb can. These bids were opened last Saturday, but were not awarded until the 5th inst. No specific quantity is called for, but the Government takes what quantity it wishes within thirty days at the prices named. The bids are for a month.

### THE DRAWBACK REGULATIONS.

1. "Hereafter, in case of any exportation of domestic manufactures for benefit of drawback, or of meats for benefit of refund of duties paid on foreign salt used in the curing of same, the shipper or exporter thereof shall, at the time the goods are deposited at the place of landing for exportation, deliver to the customs inspector in charge of such place a 'Notice of intent to export,' which shall be in writing, in the form hereinafter prescribed; and in case the preliminary or other entry, as provided in Articles 758, 791 and 792, Customs Regulations of 1892, has not been received, the inspector shall proceed to identify the goods with the description thereof in said notice, and, in the absence of an expert sampler, shall, if practicable, take samples from the shipment and shall supervise the lading of the merchandise on board the exporting vessel, but the provisions of this article relating to 'Notice of intent to export' shall not be held to apply to merchandise shipped directly from an interior point for delivery by the transportation line to the exporting vessel or car, concerning which merchandise the use of said notice shall be permissive.

"2. The inspector shall enter on the said notice the date and hour of its receipt by him, and the date or dates of its examination and lading of the exported merchandise. The notice of intent to export must describe clearly the articles to be exported, and the materials or ingredients on which drawback of duties is claimed.

"3. The sole object of the notice of intent to export as herein provided is that the customs inspector in charge shall be duly and specifically informed of the shipment, and of the deposit of the goods at the place of lading, and may be held responsible in all cases for the proper examination, supervision of lading, and for the execution of all other necessary and prescribed measures to protect the Government and secure the rights of exporters.

"4. When domestic merchandise shipped under a 'through' bill of lading from some interior point to its foreign destination is entered for drawback at the port of final exportation, the notice of intent and the entry under which the merchandise is to be protected and laden must, in addition to the other requirements provided, name the transportation line by which the merchandise is to be delivered at the place of deposit for inspection and lading, and must also describe, by name of shipper and date or number, the bill or bills of lading under which the merchandise is to be shipped.

"5. In case the merchandise covered by any drawback entry, duly filed, shall be officially examined and laden under the order of the collector on such entry, the failure on the part of the exporter or shipper thereof to comply with the provisions herein relating to 'Notice of intent to export' shall not prevent the liquidation of such entry, unless it shall appear that such failure was due to wilful neglect or intent on the part of such exporter or shipper.

"6. The use of the 'Notice of intent to export' herein required shall not exempt the exporter or shipper from filing entry in manner as provided in Article 758, Customs Regulations of 1892, but in an extreme and exceptional case, where it has been impracticable to file the entry six hours before the lading of the merchandise, it shall be filed on the morning of the first official day after the 'Notice of intent to export' has been furnished by the lading inspector. Such entry must be accompanied by a statement of the exporter or shipper, setting forth the reasons for the delay in filing the same, and if the reasons so stated shall be satisfactory to the collector and the naval officer (if any) such entry must be accepted.

"7. On receipt and acceptance at the Customs House of all drawback entries the collector shall note thereon the date and hour of receipt, and shall forthwith cause them to be transmitted to the lading inspector, who shall make return thereon in due form, and shall permanently attach thereto the 'Notice of intent to export' properly filled out as to the time of its receipt, and the date or dates of lading the merchandise, as here-

inbefore provided. Such notice shall form a part of the entry to which it pertains, but its use shall be limited strictly to the purpose herein set forth.

"8. Merchandise subject to examination by sample shall, when practicable, be sampled at the place of deposit for lading, and after it has been placed in the custody of the exporting vessel or line. When the merchandise is to be exported in packages, it may be sampled by taking from such packages the requisite samples and replacing them by like articles furnished by the shipper for that purpose. Packages opened by customs officials for purpose of inspection or sampling, after the same have been placed in custody of the exporting vessel or line, shall, on the request of the proper representatives of such vessel or line, be marked so as to denote that the packages were opened for the purpose of official examination.

"9. Official inspection, sampling and ascertainment of quantity being an essential requirement in the administration of the drawback law, exporters or shippers must in all cases provide the requisite opportunity and facilities for the same. If the merchandise to be exported is required to be weighed, gauged, inspected or sampled, due notice must be given at the custom house, so as to allow reasonable time to secure action by the proper customs officers.

"10. Whenever, for any reason, the goods are not laden on board the vessel originally specified, but are to be laden upon another vessel of the same line, the inspector must be duly notified of the change, and, having supervised the lading, shall so certify, without special instructions, provided the merchandise shall not have been removed from the custody of such line, and that it shall have been laden on board a vessel of the line substituted for the one originally named, or the vessel next sailing for the same port or destination named in the entry. As soon as the inspector shall have completed his return of lading, as herein provided, he shall send the entry to the surveyor, together with the manifest, if any, and the surveyor shall promptly transmit the same to the collector.

"11. When the inspector shall be unable for good and sufficient cause to certify to the actual lading of the goods, he shall, in making his return, state the cause of such inability, with all the facts relating to his action in the premises, and the inspector may, in such case, retain the entry until the sailing or departure of the vessel, so as to report whether the goods appear upon the manifest or records of cargo, or whether any portion of the goods appear to have been short shipped. In no case shall the entry be liquidated without proper certificate of lading, except on special authority of the department.

"12. Preliminary entries shall be in duplicate, one copy to be filed with the collector, and one with the naval officer (if any). Such entry must describe the merchandise to be exported as provided in article 758 of the Customs Regulations of 1892, and in case drawback is claimed on certain ingredients or materials forming parts of the exposed articles only, the name of such ingredients, or full description of such parts, on which drawback of duties is claimed, must be clearly set forth in such entry. Except for the purpose of correcting a manifest clerical error, or of changing the name of the exporting vessel to another of the same line, no change shall be made by the exporter or shipper in an entry after it has been filed as above, nor shall any such entry or entries, after being duly filed, be placed in the possession of the exporter or shipper for alteration in any respect. When shipment is to be made by a vessel or conveyance of a line or transportation company other than that named in the entry first filed at the custom house, such entry must be abandoned, and a new entry filed, setting forth the change conditions of shipment. In such event the requirements and proceedings shall be in all respects the same as those herein provided in the case of merchandise covered by the original entry."

#### Nelson Morris & Co.'s Big Contract.

Nelson Morris & Co. have been awarded the Government contract for 300,000 lb of refrigerated meat and 300,000 lb of frozen vegetables to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This company has also been awarded the Government contract for 150,000 gallons of lard oil.

Gallons of lard oil awarded as follows: June 27, 25,000 gals., in barrels, price 44 45-100¢ per gallon; June 27, 25,000 gals., in tin cans, at 46 90-100¢ per gallon; June 28, 50,000 gals., in barrels, at 46 37-100¢ per gallon; June 28, 50,000 gals., in tin cans, at 50 87-100¢ per gallon, all delivered N. Y.



# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

Official footings for June give receipts of live stock at the Chicago market at 213,361 cattle, 18,176 calves, 709,646 hogs, 288,571 sheep; shipments for the same time were 71,570 cattle, 4,511 calves, 122,505 hogs and 12,676 sheep. Compared with May, these receipts show a slight increase in cattle, a decrease of 90,000 hogs and a small increase in sheep. Compared with June last year we have an increase of 10,000 cattle, a decrease of 65,000 hogs and an increase of 18,000 sheep. Average weight of hogs for the month was 229 lb, against 840 lb in June last year. Receipts for the year to July 1 were 1,225,607 cattle, 74,953 calves, 4,269,459 hogs and 1,822,169 sheep, showing an increase of 51,000 cattle over corresponding time last year, an increase of 172,000 hogs and an increase of 184,000 sheep.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts for the month of June, 213,000, show a slight increase over May and were 9,000 more than the number arrived during June last year. So that, as yet, the market has had no proof of that great shortage of which so much has been written during the past year. The market has been just what should have been expected. The opening of summer, bringing with it a large percentage of stock that has been run on grass and showing up more or less green, has naturally caused a spread in the range of prices between cattle quoted as "common to medium" and the strictly good descriptions. There has been nothing in the market to discourage cattle produce and feeders. In fact, considering the transition of the trade to a summer basis, the general market has been really a good one. Demand for fat dry-fed stock has been good right along on dressed beef, shipping and export account, and there has been very little change in prices, but with a tendency to higher prices developing during the past ten days and the present outlook rather favors a strong market for smooth, fat, corn-fed cattle. Of course, the weight running under 1,400 lb is a favorite seller, where it has the quality and fat, but we do not think there is any danger of a glut in the market for the heavier and less popular weight, although they always meet more or less disfavor at this season of the year. On account of showing more or less green, the common and medium grades are now quoted 15¢@25¢ lower than a month ago, but, as already intimated, this is more due to change in season and condition of offerings than to any change in market conditions. In the stocker and feeder trade there has been a disposition on the part of country buyers to hold back on account of high prices and supplies have been worked out with difficulty. During the latter half of the month there has been a very noted down turn and prices are now off 25¢@35¢, with indications favoring further reductions on all commonish to pretty fair grades, while anything strictly desirable will doubtless continue to sell at big prices. It is not improbable that a new basis of feeder prices will be established when

the ranges begin sending forward their summer crop. In the cow and mixed butcher trade there has been a big spread in prices. During May there was a war boom in the market for canning stock that sent prices for all common to medium cow stock to an unprecedented basis. This has worn off and everything in the stock line, except very choice dry-fed and fully fat cows and heifers, had declined fully 25¢. to 40¢.

Holidays invariably break into and more or less disarrange things pertaining to the live stock trade. Our live stock receipts for the first half of this week show a decrease of 12,000, compared with the first half of the previous week, but this is due to the Monday holiday, and does not indicate any falling off in country movements. The market is in very good tone, and right in line with our opinions expressed in previous reports. Smooth, fat, dry-lot steers, not too heavy, are in active demand and selling somewhat higher than a week ago, range for the bulk being \$4.75@5.10, with more sales making \$5 than has been the case for several months. Steers showing grass are, of course, less favorable sellers, but are fully steady at the closing basis of last week, and moving actively to-day, Wednesday. The stock cattle trade is still inclined to weakness in prices, and will perhaps go lower, the bulk of limited business now ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.40, but with choice selections still reaching \$4.65. All butcher stock is selling well, with canners and medium cows showing more actively during the week than choice dressed beef grades; to-day the whole market is active and steady to strong at \$3.25@3.50 for bulk of cows, \$3.50@4 for heifers, very choice lots at \$4.25@4.65.

**HOGS.**—The marketing of hogs for June was smaller by about 90,000 head than for May and 66,000 smaller than for June last year. At the beginning of the month the market was suffering the nervous consequences of the war boom in May, prices were on a down turn that continued with only temporary cessation until they had been established at a basis ranging between \$3.75 and \$3.95, or showing a decline of around 50¢ for the month. At the prices current for the last ten days of the month there seemed to be indications of settling to something like a steady market, but there has been considerable nervousness within the last few days, especially so this week, and should receipts keep up to the figures of this week it is not unlikely that a still lower basis will be established. Heavy hogs have continued to command a premium, but the range has been narrowing down within the past two weeks, with indications that good 180 to 200 lb hogs will be favorite sellers before long, but pigs and light light will doubtless be irregular sellers throughout the summer. Eastern shippers have bought more freely than for some time, taking about 30,000 more in June than in May.

The hog market continues in unsettled tone, with the outlook rather inclining to reduced prices in the near future, especially so should there be any increase in the volume of supply coming forward. This week the run has been light and the trade pulse a trifle strong, the price basis of to-day, Wednesday, being 5¢@10¢ higher than last Friday, but the market lacking its normal activity. Bulk of hogs

on an offer sold at \$3.80 to \$3.87½, with a few fancy bringing \$3.92½ to \$3.95. For regulation light, buyers were bidding \$3.75 for sorts, but where loads of light mixed carried a butcher top the packers were taking them around \$3.80, so the light sort men got but few out of first hands.

**SHEEP.**—June has been a remarkably good one to sellers of sheep. Prices were all good at the beginning of the month and continued advancing until at the high point sheep were 50¢@75¢ higher than at the close of May, shorn lambs 75¢. to \$1 higher and spring lambs 50¢@60¢ higher. These advances about the middle of the month placed prices at the highest point reached in a long time and the high basis has been well sustained on everything except heavy ewes, which have declined 25¢. to 40¢. within the last ten days. We are likely to see these prices prevail right along until grass stock gets to coming freely from the ranges, which will not be until along toward August, but, of course, will see days of temporary depression whenever there is a great big run. The feeder trade will not amount to much before the rangers begin coming.

Light-weight sheep of good quality sell fairly steady right along, but all heavy grades, especially ewes that have raised lambs, are experiencing a poor sale and are going lower almost every day. Lambs also have been going lower, the market to-day, Wednesday, being slow and 10¢@15¢ lower, with best here selling at about \$6.40. Best light-weight sheep, \$4.50@4.75; heavy ewes, \$3.75@4.25; bulk of good lambs, \$6@6.20.

Eastburn, Fish & Co. say: "There is no doubt of a liberal supply of hogs in the country and owners should not wait for a raising market, but let hogs come as fast as they are ready. Holding for a market only tends to pile up receipts later on and cause sharp break in prices."

Mallory, Son & Zimmerman Co. say: "The provision market failed to respond to the advance in the hog market on Tuesday, and we look for liberal receipts of hogs in the near future. We don't believe it wise to discount the market, but still believe good hogs bought to sell here from \$3.75@3.90 will be all right. It will be necessary for the provision market to advance before it will be safe to figure on any permanent advance in hogs, and while we don't look for much, if any, we believe it good policy to be conservative."

The North American Live Stock Commission Company say: "It looks now as if there were plenty of hogs in the country, as receipts continue quite liberal. The time of year has come when hogs are quite apt to shrink heavily, as many of them are grassy and the weather is very warm."

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

William Munro, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been abroad over six months, has returned.

The packinghouses began on July 1 to pay in cash instead of by check. It is said the check system would cost Armour \$240 a month now that the revenue stamp act is operative.

William Wyness, who has been a cattle buyer for the Hammond Company for nine years, parted company with that firm last Thursday, and has joined the Armour staff of cattle buyers.

Official receipts and shipments for month of June: Receipts, 213,361 cattle, 18,176 calves, 709,646 hogs, 288,571 sheep. Shipments: 71,570 cattle, 4,721 calves, 122,505 hogs, 270,444 sheep, 67,420 cattle, 1,330 calves, 97,123 hogs, 18,766 sheep.

**W. THOS. NASH,**  
BROKER.  
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.  
240 LA SALLE ST.,  
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PROVISIONS, BLEED OIL, NEUTRAL, COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.  
**JENNINGS PROVISION CO.**  
EXPORTERS and  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Royal Insurance Building. CHICAGO.



Indications favor light hogs going at a premium in the near future.

Top cattle last week, \$5.35 for a fancy lot of polled steers averaging 1,512 lb.

All reports are that the ranges are in good condition and stock taking on flesh fast.

Overloading is doing more damage to hog shippers now than breaks in the market.

Shippers are losing a large number of hogs by neglecting to see that they are properly loaded and handled in transit for hot weather.

While the outlook for cattle is all right for the future, conservative opinion is that all cattle that are ready should be marketed as fast as possible.

Hogs have declined an even dollar per 100 lbs. since the 17th of May, selling on that day at \$4.75@4.90, against \$3.75@3.80 for prime heavy on July 1.

In addition to cash prizes offered by the Omaha Exposition managers on fat stock exhibits, the Omaha Stockyards Company will award cash prizes to the amount of \$1,000.

War or no war, the business of exporting cattle and meat to British markets goes right along. For the week ending June 25 our exporters sent out 8,771 cattle and 21,910 quarters of beef.

Lin Hamilton, a Texas nockmaster, owns 20,000 mutton sheep. He says his flock will shear 80,000 lbs. of wool, which, at present prices, is a big lump of money in itself; then the muttons that are ready for market will realize nearly \$1 per head profit.

A prominent sheep salesman, just returned from a trip through Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, says ranges are in good shape, but grass too green for early maturity of stock. Shipments of sheep from the far Northwest will be late on this account.

Commission men at the yards are raising strenuous objections to paying the stamp duty on telegrams, which they claim the law intended the telegraph companies should do. They argue that as the telephone company pays the tax, the telegraph company should do so as well. A test case will likely be taken into the courts.

The Assistant State Veterinarian at Chicago reports to the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners the result of the cattle inspection at the Union Stockyards for the week, as follows: Number inspected, 151; passed in yards, 101; held for post-mortem, 50; passed on post-mortem, 45; condemned as unfit for food, 5; cases of tuberculosis discovered on post-mortem, 3.

It is said that grass Western sheep will put in an appearance earlier than usual this year. Two reasons are given for this: One, because the range is further forward than usual, and sheep have had a chance to put on flesh. The other reason is that the recent advance in prices will cause every one to rush in and make the most of the market before any serious decline occurs. The first of the season have already arrived, for the week before last there were a few cars from Oregon.

Malcolm McLennon, of North Lakima, Wash., was in Chicago last week looking after the sale of his fat grass sheep from that State. The consignment arrived here on Wednesday and sold for \$4.75 direct from the range; straight-out grassers, averaged 114 and were prime; they showed fully a half-blood Merino, although there were a few that presented the picturesque Cotswold and the robust Lincoln; no black faces in the lot. The distance they were railed was about 1,800 miles, were eight days on the journey, stopped three times for rest, feed and water, shrank about eight pounds, and only two died in transit, a remarkably small loss for the number; were as active as any lot of 2-year-old wethers that one would meet in the market. They showed no signs of weariness or were in no way jaded or crippled.

### Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market bids fair to very soon get out of the rut in which it has been for the last few weeks. While there is nothing startling in the condition of the market this week, there is yet a decided improvement over what it has been for some time past. There has been a period of constant decline which has seemed to take the whole life out of the trade. However, to-day, Wednesday, the receipts were perceptibly smaller than were expected, which fact was responsible for a good many of the shorts buying to cover themselves, and, as a consequence, the market scored a healthy advance. The yellow fever bugaboo seems to be rapidly becoming a thing of the past, the latest advices showing only one case at McHenry, Miss. The cash de-

mand is light. According to the N. K. Fairbank statement of the world's stock of lard shows an increase of 82,000 tons. Packers seem disposed to help out the market by bidding on July in order to help themselves out on their cash stuff. As a matter of fact, the July liquidation is now practically over, and as we have the May and June hogs behind instead of in front of us, things are looking very much brighter. The trend of the market is upward, and as the volume of the hog supply shows some signs of eventually abating, higher prices may be looked for almost any time. The destruction of the Spanish fleet has had no appreciable effect on the market, as the trade recognizes the impossibility of the war ceasing until the American flag has been planted in Havana. The domestic demand is very much improved, and while the European demand is not what it should be, it is, nevertheless, showing signs, though very slight signs, of improvement. On the whole the situation is a very decided improvement on what we have been experiencing during the last few weeks, and if provisions are bought at present figures they will make money for the buyer.

F. G. Logan says: "Provisions are dull and steady. The yellow fever scare has forced out scattering speculative holdings and concentrated stocks in hands of regular dealers and distributors. These stocks are not large. Of meats they are only fair; of lard they are away under last year, and of pork very small. This is the season of dullness, but demand is better than last year, and is increasing. It will continue to increase from now until next November, getting larger each month. While receipts of hogs will be liberal, they will be under last year, and the consumption will be large. Yellow fever is only a bugbear. Of legitimate effects it has none. I thing provisions should be bought and held for much higher prices."

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says: "The demand for meats for domestic account is improving, and can now be called good. Foreign demand is slack, but there is some inquiry which may lead to orders. The July liquidation is out of the way and the market seems to be in shape for a good advance. He would advise buying them."

E. J. Noble, the chief State grain inspector, says that so far as he can understand from careful reading of the new revenue law, it does not require stamps on inspection certificates. A certificate has no value and is merely a memorandum. He believes that the warehouse receipt, which pays a tax of 25c., is sufficient, the certificate being an advance notification of the warehouse receipt.

Resolution adopted by Directors of the Board of Trade at a meeting last week: "Resolved, That in regard to the provisions of the revenue law of 1898, applicable to transactions at the exchange hall of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, it is the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a uniform memorandum of sales be used, to be delivered by the seller to the buyer, and that the secretary be authorized to suggest to the members of the Board such form of memorandum of sale to which the adhesive stamps, according to law, may be affixed."

F. E. Hotchkiss, who does a shipping business which for some time back he worked through the house of Syndacker-Pyffe, has made arrangements to do his business in future with J. H. Harris & Co.

### RANGE OF PRICES.

#### TUESDAY, JULY 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.47½	9.47½	9.37½	9.37½
September....	9.75	9.75	9.10	9.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.22½	5.22½
September....	5.47½	5.47½	5.32½	5.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.25	5.25	5.22½	5.22½
September....	5.42½	5.45	5.35	5.35

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.75	9.87½	9.75	9.62½
September....	9.75	9.87½	9.75	9.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.30
September....	5.35	5.42½	5.35	5.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.35	5.45	5.32½	5.45
September....	5.35	5.50	5.35	5.47½

#### THURSDAY, JULY 7.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.75	9.90	9.75	9.90
September....	9.87½	10.05	9.87½	10.05
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.37½	5.47½	5.37½	5.47½
September....	5.45	5.57½	5.45	5.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.45	5.57½	5.45	5.60

### FRIDAY, JULY 8.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—				
July.....	9.85			
September....	10.10	10.10	9.92½	10.00
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—				
July.....	5.52½	5.52½	5.45	5.45
September....	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
July.....	5.55			
September....	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.57½

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Shipments of lard last week were about 11,200 tons.

About 113,000 pcs. of sides were shipped South last week.

Shipments of hog products last week were about 775 carloads.

Packing at Chicago for the summer season, to July 1, compared with last year, shows an increase of 303,000 hogs.

It is said that Joseph Leiter, during the fourteen months he was in the market laid out about \$250,000 in commissions.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago for February 28 to July 1 were estimated at 2,474,000, against 2,171,000 in 1897, 1,962,000 in 1896, 1,719,000 in 1895, 1,539,000 in 1894 and 1,191,000 in 1893.

A defective electric light wire caused a fire in the residence of J. Ogden Armour on Sunday, 26th ult. P. D. Armour went to the scene and was so pleased with the work of the fire department that he contributed a check of \$500 to the firemen's fund.

Included in these shipments of meats from Chicago last week were about 294,000 pcs. of hams, 55,000 pcs. of shoulder and 179,000 pcs. of sides. For the corresponding week last year the shipments were 320,000 pcs. of hams, 115,000 pcs. of shoulders and 142,000 pcs. of sides.

The Peaveys, who begin their elevator operations here July 1, will start with about 3,000,000 bu. room, the two O'Neill houses at South Chicago, which they bought some weeks ago, and the old Illinois house, which they have always owned joint account with Weare, but which Weare has heretofore operated. The Peaveys will have no regular houses under the Board of Trade rules. One of the O'Neill houses is regular under the State law. The Peaveys will make no application to the exchange for a regular license. They are doing business under an incorporated company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

A scramble for the brokers' and commission house licenses was noticeable on the Board the last day of June. Nearly every broker and commission house wanted to get within the operations of the new revenue law, which requires an annual license of \$20 for commercial brokers and \$50 for brokers. The latter is understood to include the private wire houses, who do a stock and grain business. The stamp tax, which went into effect July 1, has been figured up, and is equal to \$10,000 a day on the business of the Board. Private-wire houses do not consider that the tax of 1c. on telegrams will affect them, but every telegram that is sent out or received must pay a tax of 1c. over the public wires, the sender in all cases paying the tax. The Western Union sent out notice to this effect. The sender of the message must cancel the stamp with his initials, and mark the date. Telegraph companies will carry but a little supply of stamps at the start for the accommodation of patrons. This is the way the big corporations get out of paying taxes. The intention of Congress was evidently to make the telegraph companies pay the tax, but they throw it on the public. There is a prospect of a test case being made as to the right of the telegraph companies to demand payment of the tax. It is decidedly inconvenient to chase after revenue stamps every time a message is sent. A leading commission house will bring the case up in the court to try and make the telegraph companies stand their burden of the war tax. As it stands, the producer and traders have to stand all the burden. The penalty for failing to comply with the law is \$10 for the first offense. This is what the commission men have to pay under the tax law: One cent on every \$100 or fraction thereof on trades; \$3 to \$10 on vessels; 10c. on brokers note or memorandum of sale; 1c. on telegraph messages; 25c. on warehouse receipts; 10c. on certificates of inspection; 10c. on certificates of weight, and possibly a few more. Nearly every move he makes is taxed.

## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

The stockyards records for past week give cattle strong, sheep fairly steady, with hogs lower. Receipts and comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	21,200	78,200	21,600
Same week 1897....	23,506	74,294	19,628
Same week 1896....	23,093	67,240	14,938
Same week 1895....	21,319	29,313	3,313
Chicago.....	50,400	176,300	68,700
Omaha.....	13,500	51,100	9,400
St. Louis.....	9,500	30,800	13,400
Kansas City.....	21,200	78,200	21,600

Total.....	94,600	336,400	113,100
Previous week....	99,100	325,700	96,000
Same week 1897....	91,800	324,600	98,500
Same week 1896....	94,500	215,500	95,800

## Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.....	5,991	30,931	5,923
Swift and Co.....	3,853	15,877	3,158
Schwarschild & Co.....	4,188	1,536	1,722
Dold Pack. Co.....	581	7,900	350
Towler, Son & Co.....	109	15,400	...

Total.....	14,736	71,909	11,042
Previous week....	15,413	56,617	7,222

Packers' slaughter last 6 months, 414,279 cattle, 1,753,153 hogs, 346,829 sheep; corresponding time 1897, 409,615 cattle, 1,589,598 hogs, 462,876 sheep; corresponding time 1896 384,920 cattle, 1,234,270 hogs, 363,943 sheep.

During entire week good demand for all kinds of cattle at from 5 to 25c. advance on various grades. Handy weight cattle good demand and even coarse fat, not well finished, cattle stood at a 5c. advance. Quite an amount of fat cattle offered were branded stock—the bulk of the fairly finished selling well with the natives from \$4.00 to \$4.80, the highest price for week being \$5 for 1,398 lbs. average. A good Eastern demand for well finished cattle and more could have been sold without lowering the prices. Dry lot cows and heifers were very scarce and brought strong prices on quick market; had not to stand round to be examined by purchasers. Some cows, 1,540 lbs. average, sold for \$4.25. Even country cows of the grassy order met with ready sale at an advance over last week's prices. Heifers sold well, quite a number of bunches going over \$4.75. The highest price for the week was a bunch of 1,030 lbs. at \$5. Stags and bulls in better demand, and a few bulls of 1,360 lbs. average at \$4, but the bulk about \$3.50. Quite an amount of receipts of Western range cattle. Texas, Western fed, commanded good price, a bunch of 1,295 lb. average at \$4.65, highest for the week. Some spayed heifers, 617 lb. average, at \$4.90. Bulls, 1,244 lbs. average, at \$3.25. Southern quarantine Texas of 1,250 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.40, top of the market, to be sure greater bulk at \$3.50 to \$4. Texas cows, 980 lbs. average, as high as

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EAST WALPOLE, MASS.  
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY SHIPPERS AS THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION

\$3.75. Texas heifers at \$3.25. Texas bulls, 1,400 lbs., at \$3. Western steers of good finish sold well, some of 1,049 lbs. average selling as high as \$4.80. Western heifers, 739 lbs. average, at \$4.60. Western bulls at \$3.45. Colorado steers sold well, market topped by a bunch of 175 head of 1,306 lbs. average at \$4.65. A bunch of 106 Idaho steers, 1,256 lbs. average, at \$4.40. A bunch of 148 New Mexican steers, 1,014 lbs. average, at \$4.60. Arkansas steers of 969 lbs. average, at \$4.40. Taken as a whole, the market a very satisfactory one indeed for the shipper. Stocker and feeder market partly recovered from former week's low prices, aye, positive loss to yard speculators. The quantity received small and met with good demand, so that the advance fully 15c. to 25c. per 100 lbs. Some 76 cars stockers and feeders went back to country, against 135 cars former week. During entire month of June only 1,631 head of cattle tagged for export, when June, 1897, gave 3,634 head. Comparing the past six months with corresponding six months of 1897, there is a loss in numbers this year of 9,726 head. Outside purchasers of cattle past week: Cudahy, 707 head; Eastman, 488 head; United Dressed Beef, 133 head; Swift, 238 head; Ackerman, 121 head; Balling, 91 head; Cole, 178 head; Balling, 263 head; Schwarschild, 264 head; Hall 90 head. Hammond is cutting some figure also in this market, purchasing some 606 head during past week, to be slaughtered at Hammond, Ind.

**HOGS.**—The Kansas City market has been for some two weeks running neck and neck with Chicago in prices and fully 25c. per 100 lbs. higher than Omaha. Some of the Western roads favor Omaha and Chicago as against Kansas City, the difference of freight against Kansas City, if markets corresponding in price, as they naturally should be, according to location, giving the shipper a fair margin to ship elsewhere. But they cannot down this coming market. It will prove with them, as it did with the late lamented Jay Gould. He demanded of Kansas City a bonus to come into the city over a given way. The city fathers refused. "Very well," said Jay, "I'll make Kansas City a whistling station." Kansas City was very small then, and Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph far ahead of Kansas City. Gould did his level

best to build up her upper river rivals, but he dismally failed, and was only too glad to beg Kansas City for a share of her traffic. We have got the location, the pluck and the brass, and are bound to get there. Hogs during the week met with a dull, drooping market and fully a loss of 15c. per 100 lbs. from start to finish of the week. Monday started out heavy, hogs, \$3.75@3.95, finally closing Saturday \$3.60@3.80. Mixed packing and medium hogs Monday \$3.65@3.80, ending Saturday \$3.50@3.70. Light hogs Monday \$3.55@3.70, selling Saturday \$3.50@3.60. Pigs from \$3.45 for best grade dropped down to \$3.30. The top price on Monday stood \$3.95, on Saturday \$3.80. The bulk started out \$3.65@3.85 and closed weak on Saturday at \$3.50@3.70. The past June average lowest in a good many years, being only 210 lbs., against 220 lbs. in 1897, 225 lbs. in 1896, 212 lbs. in 1895, 209 lbs. in 1894. The top price in June stood \$4.35, against June, 1897, at \$3.47½, against \$3.32½ in June, 1896, so that farmers have very little to complain as to prices paid—a difference of \$2,000,000 in the pockets of the farmers in the vicinity of Kansas City alone, taking comparison of the years 1896 and 1898. Outside purchasers of hogs during the week bought 4,707 head, against 10,003 head for the previous week. Destination, Chicago 13 cars, Newark 5 cars, New York 4 cars, with Cedar Rapids and St. Louis 3 cars each.

**SHEEP** were in fair supply, the arrivals mostly from Arizona and Texas. The quality was not up to usual grade, much fault found on that score, and with the exception of some good lambs and fat mutton stock, the market may be called weaker by 5@10c. on some grades. Yet with all that, a bunch of 909 Arizona grassers of 107 lbs. average sold for \$4.70, the highest ever paid in Kansas City for such grade of sheep. Spring lambs hovered between \$6.25 and \$6.40, and no decline taking quality into consideration. A bunch of 947 Arizona shearlings and yearlings of 81 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. Later a bunch of same 93 lbs. average at \$4.60. Some 794 wethers of 85 lbs. average at \$4.45; a bunch of 487 wethers, 105 lbs. average, at \$4.60; a bunch of 1,200 Texas, 80 lbs. average, at \$4.30; a bunch of 751 of 83 lbs. average, at \$4.25; some 923 mixed Texas of 70 lbs. average, at \$4.40; a bunch of 464 New Mexicans, 77 lbs. average, at \$4.60; some 951 Texas feeders, 59 lbs., at \$3.50; later a bunch of 927 of 60 lbs. average, at \$3.35; a bunch of 649 Louisiana stockers, 62 lbs., at \$3.60, and quite a number of Texas turned back from 55 to 60 lbs. average, sold at \$4.40@4.50.

## DURING THE FLY SEASON

you are kept pretty busy keeping your Meats free from the destructive attacks of these pests.

**You can protect your Smoked Meats** against the Fly by using good, genuine Parchment Paper, (avoid substitutes.)

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THIRTEENTH YEAR.



## CUDAHY'S NEW PLANT.

### Its Opening Last Week Marks an Important Epoch in the History of Sioux City as a Packinghouse Centre.

Since the inception of the stockyards and packing industry in Sioux City there have been fitful bursts of life, feverish periods of hope, separated by long intervals of despair, but now that the Cudahy Packing Company



MICHAEL CUDAHY,  
President Cudahy Packing Co.

has erected there one of the most modernly equipped beef houses in the world, the clouds which have been hovering close to the packing industry in that city seem to be drifting

cooking building, office and power buildings, car repair shops, beef house, lard refinery, oleo building, glue house, canning room, etc., etc.

The only building where any pretension to style has been made—and naturally, too—is the office building, a pretty two-storied structure, 60x100 feet, located to the extreme south of the plant. One of the most interesting places of the entire plant is the engine building, where the power which turns the wheels in all the buildings is supplied. The building is 120x64 feet, with one story 40 feet in height. Beneath the iron truss roof are the enormous ice machines and new engines. The largest ice machine is one of 200 tons capacity, of the latest improved Frick make. By its side stands a 150-ton Lindie machine. The engines are as follows: One power engine of 240 horse power, one power engine of 80 horse power. There are three large brine circulating pumps, one boiler feed pump, one 1,000 horse power heater, four brine vats, which will hold 175,000 gallons; two condensing vats of a capacity of 30,000 gallons each; one 130 k. w. generator and one 55 k. w. generator. In this building are the beautiful electric switchboards, from which the power of the plant is directed.

The boiler building is 164x48 feet, one story high. The visitor at once is impressed with the immensity of the plant when he enters this building and sees the four enormous Babcock boilers of 135 horse power each. Extending down the line from them are ten tubular boilers of 80 horse power each. There

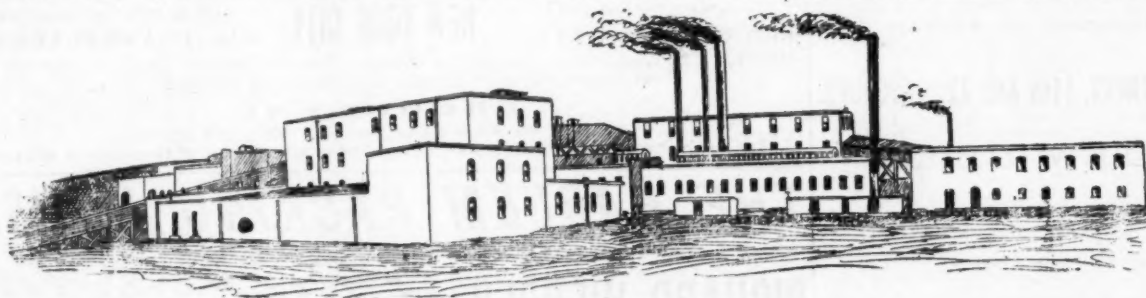
These electric motors range from 5 horse power up to 65 horse power, aggregating hundreds of horse power, all run by and under control of this central power station. The same station furnishes the lights for all the buildings, making even the dark chill rooms and others bright as day.

Electricity connects the main office with all principal cities of the country through the telegraph, and telephones connect the main office with both of the city exchanges and all different departments and yards. Thus instant communication is had with heads of all departments, the Omaha and Chicago plants, and by ocean cables with all the world. The electric fire alarm system keeps the watchman in touch, from all parts of the house, with the private fire department of the Cudahy Packing Company and city departments, so that, in case of fire, an alarm may instantly be given, and, the firemen, knowing the exact location, can reach any part of the building in a minute or two, day or night. And thus does electricity furnish lights, power, communication and watch.

The Cudahy company's plant has a force of 1,000 men and a capacity of 1,500 cattle, 3,500 hogs and 2,000 sheep a day.

#### Treasury Agents Seize 1,618 Head of Cattle.

St. Paul, July 2.—Special Agent of the Treasury E. C. Crain seized 1,618 head of cattle valued at about \$30,000, up in Dakota the other day, and they will presently be sold by the Government, being subject to confiscation by reason of having been brought into the country surreptitiously and greatly undervalued by the importers. The first was owned and imported by E. H. Hynerman, of Lexington, Ill.; the second were brought over by William Hill, of North Dakota. Messrs. Hill and Hynerman, if it is proved that they entered the cattle unlawfully, are each liable to



VIEW OF NEW CUDAHY PACKINGHOUSES.

away, and those who have watched its progress, who had been most interested in the development of a beef and sheep, as well as a pork packing industry, in Sioux City, now see rifts that give great promise for the future.

The foresight of the Cudahys in deciding to center their great interests in Sioux City is most commendable, in view of the fact that Sioux City offers such splendid advantages from every standpoint.

The new plant of the Cudahy Packing Company is one of the largest and best equipped in the world. In addition to the half dozen buildings, which have constituted the company's plant since it began to operate in Sioux City a few years ago, there are now eighteen new buildings, and new cattle and sheep pens which have been built at a cost of \$300,000. The clearing of ground for these new buildings was begun November 23, 1897, three days after the Cudahys had purchased the plant of the old Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning Company from the Sioux City Stockyards Company. The new buildings are classified under the different heads of fertilizer building, box factory,

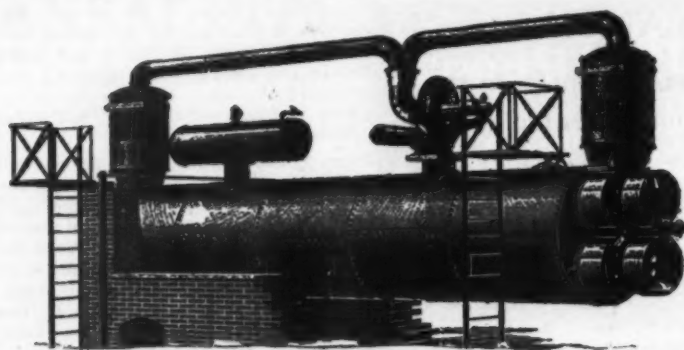
is also one 1,000 horse power heater for boiler feed and two large boiler feed pumps. The building is equipped with machinery for conveying ashes to cars.

Electricity, as is so well known and so universally recognized, plays a star part in the "up-to-date" plant. In the engine room one finds mammoth engines driving huge generators, which are furnishing the necessary current in this immense place for motors and lights. Heavy copper cables connect these generators with the large switchboard, from which place other heavy cables go out in every direction to the motors, one or more in each of the numerous buildings. In an electric drive each department is independent of all others, and can run early and late, or all the time, as business demands, starting or stopping their power motors instantly by simply switching on or off the current. This does away with all long lines of heavy shafting and numerous belts and rope transmission that would be necessary if driven in the old way—unless there were several different engine rooms—and another great saving is that all power machinery is concentrated into one place.

lose the cattle totally and to pay a fine of \$5,000.



E. A. CUDAHY,  
Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr. Cudahy Pack. Co.



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EXHAUST FANS.

*Seamless Copper Floats, etc.*

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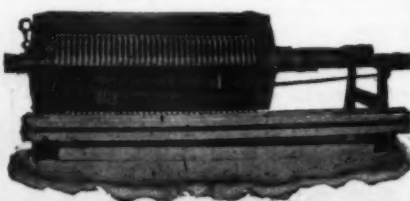
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French Pigs' Feet, Young Pork Sausages, Sweet Breads, Lamb Fries, Calves' Livers, Heads, Ox Tails  
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**FILTER  
PRESSES**

*Chicago.*

NEW YORK OFFICE: 209 Greenwich Street.



## PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The annual production of salt in the United States is said to be 14,000,000 barrels of 280 lb each.

\* Pfaffinger & Co. have determined to enlarge their pork and beef packing plant in Louisville, Ky., by the addition of a 35-ton ice and refrigerating machine.

\* The Charles Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, Kan., is engaged on new buildings and improvements that will double the capacity of their already fine plant.

\* General Manager Howe, of the Armour packing plant in Omaha, is authority for the statement that the house will be ready for the opening in two weeks at farthest.

\* The St. Louis (Mo.) Hide and Tallow Company have filed articles decreasing its stock from \$50,000 to \$40,000. The assets are given as \$65,000 and the liabilities \$15,000.

\* Constantly increasing business has led to many improvements in the Colorado Packing Company's building in Denver during the spring. A two-story house will be erected close to the main building which will be used for the construction of boxes to be used in shipping the lard manufactured by the packinghouse.

\* L. Frank & Son Packing Co., 644-650 Market street, Milwaukee, the old and well-known firm, have decided to go out of the retail meat and sausage business in order to satisfy the requests of their numerous wholesale customers, and will from this on give their entire attention to their wholesale business only.

\* Commissary General Egan, Washington, has cabled Admiral Dewey at Manila, asking him the condition of his commissary department. General Egan says it is the intention of the department to send supplies of fresh beef to Manila from the large packing-houses in Melbourne, Australia. This can be easily accomplished by using the refrigerator ships now plying in the Australian trade.

\* Complaints are rife as to the bad condition of some Deptford-killed beef arriving at the Central Markets. This is said to be due to the warm weather, but contrast the condition of our Deptford beef with that of the beef killed in Chicago, where the temperature in June and July is very much higher! Apparently we have something more to learn from our American cousins than how to dress a bullock quickly!—London Meat Trades' Journal.

\* Construction work at Armour & Co.'s, South Omaha, is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and Superintendent Robert E. Howe reports that he expects to begin the killing of cattle, hogs and sheep before the middle of July, and has requested the Bureau of Animal Industry to increase the force sufficient to provide for the daily inspection of 1,500 cattle, 3,000 sheep and 3,000 hogs. When running at full capacity in the neighborhood of 2,000 men will be employed.

\* Scholze Bros., of South Chattanooga, Tenn., are preparing to extend their plant, which, when completed, will be one of the largest in the South. The firm is already building a large ice factory, making ice, not only for their own use, but for sale to the public. Aside from their tannery and soap factory, they intend to embark in the pork and beef packing business, and to this end are having plans drawn for a large establishment that will cost \$20,000.

\* The fattening of over 25,000 lambs, last year, by Peter Jansen, one of the largest stock dealers of Nebraska, was remarkably successful. At this time, as Mr. Jansen is making arrangements to restock his feeding pens with Southern lambs, he finds that the breeders are holding the lambs at such high

prices that it is almost impossible for the feeder to profitably continue his occupation, and claims that under existing conditions a large number of Nebraska feeders will retire from or greatly reduce their business.

\* Among several attractions recently at the stockyards in Omaha was that of a real live scion of royalty, a man in whose veins courses the blue blood of proud old Austria. He was Count F. Deym, who owns a large cattle ranch near Vienna, Austria, and is on his way West. He goes to Ames, Neb., where he will be the guest of Colonel R. M. Allen, general manager of the Standard Cattle Company. Count Deym says that the cattle of his country are differently constructed, as to shape, from the American cattle. Their legs are shorter and they are not so fat as our corn-fed steers of the Western and Middle States. Should he find it advisable he will ship a large number of American cattle to his country for breeding purposes. Austria, he says, is unable to raise enough beef cattle for local consumption, and as a consequence our beef finds its way into the markets of that country.

\* The details of the contract secured by Swift and Company, for supplying all the beef needed by the United States army in Cuba, as given by a reliable authority, are as follows: The price to be paid by the Government is \$9.47 per 100 lbs. The beef is to be put on board Government steamers at Tampa and must be delivered in Cuba in such condition as to keep 72 hours after delivery. The Government's part of the contract ends when it has furnished the steamers at Tampa. Swift and Company must, under the contract, put refrigerating plants on the steamers, and these plants must be operated by Swift's own workmen. The beef is to be delivered to the Government at Cuba at any point designated. In order to properly deliver the beef Swift and Company will find it necessary to establish a cold storage plant in Cuba. The only agreement in regard to the delivery is that there shall not be less than 300,000 lbs. delivered at any one time.

\* From all over the State of Colorado come signs of an extraordinary interest in the sheep business, and it seems probable that the industry will become greater than it has

ever been before. State Senator G. W. Swink is leading a movement for the organization of the sheep men. In the articles of incorporation it is stated that the association is formed for the sole interest of promoting the welfare of the community and not for personal profit, and for this reason no capital stock is stated. The incorporators and directors of the new association are among the best-known men in the Arkansas valley. The directors who have been chosen to act for the first year are G. W. Swink, J. J. Cooper, M. Z. Farwell, W. A. Colt, W. N. Randall, D. C. Roberts and A. J. Hotell, all prominent sheep men. The association will operate in Pueblo, Otero, Bent and Prowers counties in Colorado, and in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Utah and the Territory of New Mexico, with the principal office of the company at Rocky Ford, Colo., where an annual meeting will be held. The principal objects and business for which the association is formed and incorporated are: To promote and encourage the industry of sheep feeding; to secure fair prices for the sheep fed by members of the association; to secure better markets and feeding facilities near Kansas City; to co-operate with other similar associations and to secure best possible prices for sheep bought for feeding by members of the association; to promote the general welfare and secure the best interests of the sheep feeders of the Arkansas valley.

In 1891 the Philippines' exports to Spain amounted to \$22,479,000 (\$18,095,595). In 1891 the Philippines' imports from Spain amounted to \$17,126,000 (\$13,786,430). The total exports from the Philippines in 1892 consisted of 95,016 tons of hemp; 3,951,060 piculs (553,148,400 lb) of sugar; 21,223 piculs (2,971,220 lb) of coffee; 61,459 piculs (8,604,260 lb) of sampanwood; 5,570 piculs (779,800 lb) of indigo; 254,428 quintals (56,091,197 lb) of tobacco leaf; 137,059,000 cigars. The total exports in 1892 were of the value of \$33,479,000 (\$23,803,569 United States currency, taking the average value of the Mexican dollar for that year, as given by United States Treasury estimates. Total value of imports in 1892 were of the value of \$27,000,000 (\$19,197,000).



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DEALERS SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

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# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

While the present packer market is in a fairly well sustained position, the lack of sales are naturally contributing toward a weakness. There seems to be a concerted action on the part of the tanners to give offerings the marble heart. The inactivity in the leather market is responsible for the general holding off. The saving feature is the lack of accumulation which, of course, helps to preserve values.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have sold in a very small way on a basis of 12½c.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have moved to the extent of one car of late hides at 10½c., at which price they are quotable.

COLORADO STEERS are nominally worth 10c., although not in any especial demand at the price.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS are the strongest feature of the present market, having sold to an appreciable amount on a basis of 11½@11¾c.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are nominally worth 11¾c. Under 55 lb 11½c. is the prevailing figure.

BRANDED COWS are worth 10½c. and are decidedly scarce.

NATIVE BULLS are in fairly active request at 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The recent brisk competition in the country market has so curtailed profits as to deprive local merchants of their incentive for trading. A few cars have moved. Heavy hides are in light receipt. The market, generally speaking, is very dull. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, have proven rather an indifferent feature. A small amount of stock has been moved on a basis of 10½c.; 10c. for ones and twos.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are not in active request. They are nominally worth 10½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are the subject of little attention and continue worth 9½c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of grubs and brands, are the subject of considerable inquiry. They are very scarce and quotable at 10½c. and 10c. for ones and twos.

NATIVE BULLS are in light supply and demand. They are worth 8¾c.

CALFSKINS have gained some strength. Good country stock is being firmly held at 12½c.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in active request at 11@11½c.

DEACONS are also a firm feature, especially heavy stock; 57½@60c. are the ruling figures.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES are dull at \$3.25@3.35.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a better demand and a generally firmer tone characterizes the market. We quote:

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c.@\$1.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 40@42½c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 30c.

PACKER LAMBS, 55@65c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 30@35c.

### KANSAS CITY.

HIDES in good demand and over 35,000 sold in Kansas City alone during past week. June Texas are getting to be scarce—one large packer cleaned out to July slaughter at 11½c. Two other large slaughterers sold up to end of June, and in such shape that what Junes they have to offer need not trouble either themselves or the tanners as to grubs. It was a very commendable act to shade the June Texas prices and get rid of every questionable lot of hides, which every 99 out of 100 tanners in the country hesitated to take hold of on cut selection. The purchasers, taking the grubbing into consideration, paid strong market prices, and the posted looker-on cannot see how tanners hug to their souls the idea that the hides are lower. Butte and Colorados have met with good sales, and with one exception all the packers sold to slaughter on these grades. Light cows were sold at 11½c., and this is a decline, yet when cut selection estimated, the price is full. Branded cows are scarce and it is doubtful if any lower than 10½c. may be looked for in near future. The packer who in former years would get 15,000 in June, barely took off 4,000, with the other packers showing as still larger percentage of loss in their slaughtering. June native steers sold at 12c., and surely this is a good price when late May hides grubbed in some cases as high as 45 per cent. Good luck, you say, in the sample hides, but very few of late Mays went under 25 per cent. The remaining June hides are in strong hands, the slaughter of natives growing beautifully less, and 12½c. Market pretty hard to break at present writing.

SHEEPSKINS are still in good demand. Wool pelts very scarce—the run mostly shearlings, and picked up about as quickly as offered. Value from 32½c. to 40c. for some fancy.

### BOSTON.

Local tanners continue to pursue the conservative policy indigenous to this section. Hides are being purchased only in accordance with the most urgent demand.

NEW ENGLANDS are very scarce and quickly absorbed at 10½c. Buffs are nominally held at 10½c., but the demand is very indifferent.

CALFSKINS.—The receipts are extremely light, a condition co-existent with the waning season. Light skins have acquired considerable popularity.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a good demand for both foreign and domestic at well sustained prices.

**P. DONAHUE & SON,**  
Highest Prices Paid for  
**HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,**  
658 W. 39th St., New York.

**HERMAN BRAND,**  
Dealer in  
**Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,**  
413 East 51st St., New York.  
Wagons visit all parts of the city.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Business is painfully dull. Buyers are evidently not in a mood to consider anything. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10@10½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½@10¼c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8¾@9¼c.

CALFSKINS.—A lower price is anticipated.

SHEEPSKINS are rather stronger in sympathy with Western market.

### NEW YORK.

Traffic continues very slow. There is a considerable accumulation of June hides on hand. There is no appreciable change in values, which reflect the present condition of the market. We quote:

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11½@12½c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10½@10¾c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 9¾@10¼c.

CITY COWS, 10½@11c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½@10c.

**LEDERER BROS.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW**  
667-669 HENDERSON ST.,  
Jersey City, N. J.

**RICHARD MCCARTNEY,**  
BROKER, PACKER HIDES,  
Steering, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,  
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.  
Correspondence solicited.  
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

**JACOB LEVY** PAYS THE HIGHEST  
PRICES FOR  
**FAT, SUET, CALFSKINS,  
HIDES AND PLATES,**

799 First Avenue, ...NEW YORK CITY.  
76 KENT ST., GREENPOINT, L. I. 192 THIRD ST., ROCKETT VERNON.  
Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

**CONRAD PFLEGING**  
Highest prices given for  
**FAT, SUET, HIDES & SKINS.**  
220 Forty-Seventh St.,  
Nos. 20 and 22 41st St., SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Wagons visit all parts of Brooklyn.

**LEVY BROTHERS,**  
DEALERS IN  
**FAT, SUET AND SKINS**  
24 and 184 Ten Eyck Street,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**CORRECT Market Reports**  
ON **HIDES, SKINS, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE.** **FREE COPY**  
Of our paper sent upon request. Weekly Market Reports from Chicago and all leading markets. It pays to know the ruling quotations.  
**HIDE AND LEATHER,** 154 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.  
75 cents for 3 months' trial. \$3 per year.



CALFSKINS.—(See page 35.).

HORSE HIDES.—From \$2 to \$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

#### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market of the past certainly hasn't shown any great activity. Sales have been extremely limited and the tendency of the market is naturally weaker. Tanners (at least in their capacity as buyers) have been conspicuous by their absence from the market for a period of somewhat painful length. The apathetic demand and unsatisfactory prices of leather are no doubt responsible for this. As yet, the accumulation is not appreciable and to this fact probably more than to any other can be ascribed the maintenance of values. The Chicago country market has not opened auspiciously and the unusually sharp competition has made such an incision in the profits of hide dealers as to relieve their traffic of any margin. While the market is unquestionably very dull, some stock has been moved. Boston tanners are holding off. Buffs are not in active request at 10½¢. New Englanders are in very good demand at 10¼¢. The Philadelphia and New York markets are both decidedly slow. In the latter there is a considerable accumulation of late hides, in the hands of the salters. There seems a general tendency to weakness.

#### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12½¢; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; Colorado steers, 10¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 11½¢@11¼¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¼¢; under 55 lb, 11¼¢; branded cows, 10½¢; native bulls, 10¼¢.

#### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buff, 40 to 60 lb, 10½¢; No. 2, 10¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½¢; branded steers and cows, 9½¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; No. 2, 10¢; native bulls, 8¼¢, calfskins, 12¼¢ for No. 1; kips, 11¢@11½¢ for No. 1; deacons, 57½¢@60¢; slunks, 25¢@30¢; horse hides, \$3.25@\$3.35; country pelts, 70¢@\$1.00; packer shearlings, 40¢@42½¢; country shearlings, 30¢; packer lambs, 55¢@65¢; country lambs, 30¢@35¢.

#### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10½¢; New England hides, 10¼¢.

#### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10¢@10½¢; country cows, 9½¢@10¼¢; country bulls, 8¼¢@9¼¢.

#### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11¼¢@12½¢; butt branded steers, 10½¢@10¼¢; side branded steers, 9½¢@10¼¢; city cows, 10½¢@11¢; native bulls, 9½¢@10¢; horse hides, \$2.00@\$3.25.

#### HIDELETS.

J. T. Meader & Co., dealers in hides and skins, 256 Purchase street, Boston, have removed to 195 Summer street.

John F. Kelley, the Newark, N. J., patent leather tanner, has enlarged his plant.

Dr. Carl Vogel, a German physician of considerable prominence, and relative of Charles Hauselt, the Spruce street (New York City) tanner, has entered the Red Cross service.

W. W. Meson, the well-known Boston hide dealer, has, in common with other firms in the same line, removed to the new Wentworth building.

#### PAGE'S MONTHLY BULLETIN.

GREEN CALFSKINS.—There is a tendency toward lower prices, except on heavy weights. Business in leather and shoes has not met the expectations of the trade. The unprecedented scarcity of skins has prevented accumulations to any considerable extent, but the unpleasant fact still remains that there is no money in manufacturing leather out of skins bought at to-day's prices. We advise

our buyers to operate cautiously until there is some improvement in the leather market.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues strong at former quotations. We continue, however, to be free sellers on basis of to-day's quotations, believing that hides are too high and that prices must soon recede from their present unprecedented elevation.

HORSE HIDES.—Market dull, but good hides still bring satisfactory prices.

SHEEP PELTS.—Market continues sluggish; prices practically unchanged.

TALLOW.—Market very unsatisfactory. Nothing can be sold except at a sharp reduction from quotations current thirty days since.

BONES.—Market steady.

#### FOR QUICK TANNING.

A Polish inventor of the name of Schivede has invented the following process of rapid tanning: The limed skins, after having been washed in running water, are plunged into essence of turpentine, to be taken out again immediately and put into a rotary cylinder, where they are submitted to the action of tanning liquors. These liquors consist of a solution, more or less powerful, of a tannic extract of one-half per cent. of crude glycerine and a proportion of alum. For a cowhide a bath of about 44 gallons is required. By means of an opening in the axle of the drum the process is watched. When the agitation of the liquor no longer produces any froth the cylinder is opened and the liquor taken out and a second and more concentrated bath is substituted for it. After the second operation the tannage may be considered to be completed, unless a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is perceived. In this case the contents of the cylinder—liquor and skins—must be emptied into a pit, into which is put in addition a supplemental dose of tannic extract and of borax, and the skins are left to mature for a certain time. The strength of the liquors and the duration of the operation, of course, vary according to the kind of skins treated. The total time taken up by this tanning process is, however, according to the inventor, from three to six days at the most.

#### GLUE FACTORY IN MILWAUKEE!

The success of the Western tanners in pooling their interests in tannery hair and scrap leather, has encouraged the Milwaukee tanners to form a company with a paid-up capital of \$300,000, for manufacturing their glue stock into glue. Fred Vogel, of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, has been elected president. A plant will probably be erected at Cudahy or at some place equally near Milwaukee. It is stated that no Chicago tanners are in this combination, though friendly to it.—Hide and Leather.

#### Flag for Sir Thomas Lipton.

The departure of Sir Thomas Lipton on the steamer Lucania Saturday last from a Western trip, was made the occasion of an Anglo-American love feast under the auspices of members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Some time before the Lucania sailed Saturday a delegation from the Empire State Society boarded the vessel, carrying a handsome American flag, of silk, 5 feet by 7 feet in size, and swung from a finely polished pole, surmounted by a gilt eagle. The flag was a present to Sir Thomas, and was accompanied by a complimentary letter signed by Chauncey M. Depew, Edward A. Sumner, Walter B. Brown, G. W. Haskin, Peter Flint, William W. Blivee, Clifford W. Hartridge, H. C. Duval and W. E. Wentworth.

Sir Thomas, in replying to the presentation speech of Mr. Sumner, said that he loved the Stars and Stripes well, and told how, when he got to Chicago, he noticed the absence of the flag from one of his packing establishments. He at once had a flag procured and flown to the breeze, and he said that there it should fly till the flag of the United States shall float over Havana and the Philippines.

## DAVID C. LINK, General Commission AND Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE  
NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

E. M. HOEFGEN  
BERLIN, N. GERMANY.  
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RECEIVERS, IMPORTERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS....

## Beef and Pork Products OF ALL KINDS.

Would represent good houses.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.  
Correspondence Solicited.

Will you Export to Germany? Correspond with

EMIL BORGMANN,  
BERLIN, N. O. Werneuchenerstrasse, No. 1.

Receivers, Importers and Commission Merchants,

Would represent good houses for sales of

## Choice Western Steam Lard,

Beef and Pork Products of all Kinds,  
Sausages, Cotton Oil, Cotton, Etc.

Highest References. Best relations with Buyers.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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BROKER IN

## Dressed Hogs AND Provisions

307-309 Produce Exchange  
TELEPHONE 2192 BROAD NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS

THOMAS GOULARD & CO.,  
Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.

Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,  
—Etc.—

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

## H. C. ZAUN, Provision Broker,

Room 409 Produce Exchange,  
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I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor sell for my own account. Reference, the Provision Trade of New York generally.

## GEO. F. TAYLOR'S SONS, BROKERS Fertilizer Chemicals

AND MATERIALS GENERALLY

Also Glue; Tallow, Etc.

80 Pine Street, NEW YORK CITY.



**Dividends** are made by saving on ice bills. Use a door that **TIGHTENS ALL THE TIME**. Door and frame together, with or without sill, also with trap for overhead track, and for old doorways. Freezer doors that will not freeze fast. Made from **TASTELESS and ODORLESS SPRUCE LINING LUMBER** for Meat, Egg and Butter Rooms. Large or small quantities, all grades. Low prices.

ASK FOR NEW CIRCULAR.

**STEVENSON CO., LTD.,**  
CHESTER, PA.

## MINERAL WOOL

BEST AND CHEAPEST  
INSULATOR FOR

**Cold Storage and Ice Houses**

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

**U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO.**

2 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

**Western Mineral Wool Co.**

CUYAHOGA BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.

**\$1--ONE DOLLAR.**

Send us **\$1**, and we will send to you one copy of **Redwood's Theoretical and Practical Ammonia Refrigeration**. 146 pages, cloth bound.

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CHICAGO:  
Rialto Building.

—George M. Clinton and George W. Redmon, in Paris, Ill., have entered into an agreement to handle the output of the Crede-Collier ice factory and the proprietors will do no retail business.

—The new ice factory at Iola, Kan., started by A. J. Griffin, of Lawrence, same State, is selling ice to farmers and proprietors of small creameries at \$3 a ton, in order to introduce it to the people of that section of the country.

—The Cunard Company's new steamship, the *Utonia*, recently launched in England, is

## REFRIGERATION

...AND...  
**ICE MAKING.**



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.**

**ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.**

**35 Osceola Street - - - - OSHKOSH, WIS.**

**It's Hill's Dry Cold.....**



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a **MEAT PRESERVER** and an **ICE SAVER**.

**NO MORE SPOILED  
MEATS or EXORBITANT  
ICE BILLS.**

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

**C. V. HILL & CO.**

**TRENTON, N. J.**

Brooklyn Agent, **HENRY C. BULLWINKEL,**  
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

**TRACKING A SPECIALTY.**

It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

to be used in the Boston service of the line. She has three large refrigerating machines, operated on the latest ammonia principle. The entire space in the lower 'tween decks forward has been insulated to carry chilled beef.

—The new ice plant of the Highland Brewing Company in Springfield, Mass., was recently inspected by a delegation of the city's Board of Trade. The party was shown about by President Geisel, of the Highland Brewing Company, Director Shean and John D. Gill, who is looking out for the sale and distribution of the ice product. The capac-

ity of the plant is 50 tons per day over and above the supply needed for its own use.

—What is said to be the largest meat freezing plant in the world was recently shipped by a British manufacturing company to a new freezing works on the Platte river in Argentina, South America. The refrigerating engine is of a powerful character, equivalent to the chilling and freezing of 100 tons of meat in twenty-four hours, under normal conditions. The compressors will be driven by powerful triple expansion steam engines of the vertical type, working at 180 pounds steam pressure.—Ice and Refrigeration.



# Ice and Refrigeration

—The Tempe (Ariz.) ice factory has received 150 new ice cans.

—The McPherson (Kan.) ice plant recently shipped its first carload of ice to Herrington.

—Neal W. Smith has purchased the business of Richards & Smith, artificial ice dealers, in Conneaut, O.

—The Wabash Railway Company is shipping ice from its repository in Lafayette, Ind., to the stations along the road in that locality.

—A rumor is in circulation that another ice factory will be built in Morgan City, La., the names of the interested parties not being stated.

—The organization of a stock company for the erection of an ice plant is contemplated by J. Howard Wilson, general manager of the Mobile Light and Railroad Co., of Mobile, Ala.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Company has closed a contract with the trustees of the Dayton (O.) State Hospital to furnish one of the Vogt company's standard ice-making and refrigerating machines for the hospital.

—The official christener of the Navy Department has decided to change the name of the refrigerating ship Port Chalmers to that of the Delmonico. Some argue that this gives too much free advertising to a well-known restaurateur, while others say the name is typical of the high class of provisions supplied to Uncle Sam's deserving boys.

—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Ice Company has been enlarging and repairing its plant on Levee street, this step being necessary in order to accommodate the company's growing business. Robert L. Wilson is manager and J. P. Roach assistant manager of the company, while Col. C. C. Flowerree continues to be president and looks after the concern's finances.

—The Transvaal Cold Storage Company, Ltd., has been registered in London with a capital of £25,000 (\$125,000), £10,000 (\$50,000) being paid up. The English Government will give the company £85,000 sterling (\$425,000) to erect depots, forthwith at Pretoria, Johannesburg and Durban, as well as the leading districts of the Republic. No time will be lost in starting operations.

—The transport Port Victor, which was secured by charter last week is to be equipped with refrigerating apparatus and used to carry fresh meats. Swift and Co., who secured the meat contract from the Government, have been empowered to have the necessary

changes made in the vessel so that she can be used to the best advantage. The Port Victor is a vessel which has been used for the mutton-carrying trade from Australia, and she can convey a large quantity of fresh meats. She is a steel vessel, 336 feet long, 38.2 feet beam, 27.5 feet deep and her tonnage is 2,793. She is owned by W. Milburn & Co., and will be ready for use in ten days or two weeks. It is hoped to have the Arkadia ready for use in a short time, as well as the Panama, and they will sail for Tampa early this week.

## Liquid Air.

(Concluded from issue of June 25.)

Mercury forms the base for a number of interesting experiments. Prof. Barker, of Philadelphia, who has been showing liquid air in a number of lectures, takes about two pounds of this mobile metal and pours it into a hammer-shaped wooden mould, at the same time standing an ordinary wooden hammer handle in it in the mould. Then he pours liquid air over the mercury a few times and eventually takes out the mercury, frozen solid about the handle, and drives nails with it as if it were a hammer of iron. Mr. Tripler pours mercury into a trough about eight inches long and places in each end of the trough some iron hooks. He freezes the mercury, removes it from the trough, and hanging it up by one of the hooks, suspends a 50-pound weight from the other hook. He leaves it hanging while he does other experiments, and it will be twenty minutes or more before the mercury gets warm enough to snap in two and let the 50-pound weight drop.

An interesting experiment was one in which the air of the room was actually frozen before the eyes of the spectators. This was done by taking some of the liquid air in a glass tube and connecting this tube to an air pump. As the ordinary air pressure was removed the liquid air boiled with great fury and this so reduced the temperature of that remaining in the tube that the watchers saw the air of the room gather in liquid drops on the outside of the tube and finally trickle down its sides and fall off. During one of these experiments, when a considerable quantity of the liquid air had been spilled, a lot of it ran over the handsome evening gown of one of the women in the party. It wet the fabric like water and dark spots appeared at once.

It was easy to see that the woman was worried about her gown, and although she did not move at once, she was seen examining it carefully a little later. By that time the liquid air had gone back into its breathable form and it left no stain.

Liquid air is not, however, always a safe thing to experiment with. It furnishes such rich stores of oxygen that when it is in contact with combustibles it may explode or produce violent conflagrations if a match be applied. Mr. Tripler discovered this at first by an uncomfortable accident. He was showing some liquid air to a party of friends in a restaurant one evening and for their edification he had frozen a glass of whisky. Then he

## P. & B.



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Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.  
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Will Not Deteriorate with Age.  
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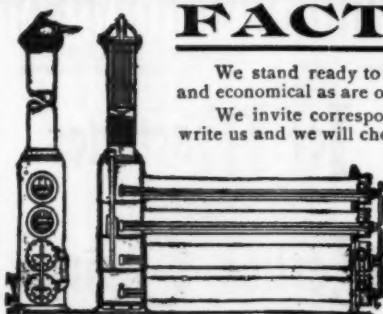
For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all  
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to  
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

## FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.



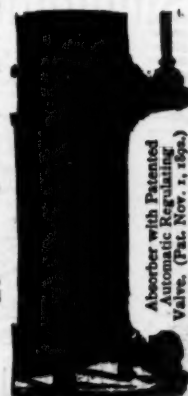
GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1882, and Sept. 23, 1890.

## HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

### BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS  
FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



offered to burn this whisky ice. The moment he touched a match to it the ice exploded, injuring some of the party severely. It does not require ordinary combustibles, even, to make a hot fire. A wire of iron or steel will burn fiercely if lighted with a match at the surface of the liquid air and a mat of the so-called fireproof felting, used to cover steam pipes, burned as if it were oil-soaked after it had been soaked with liquid air and lighted with a match.

Another interesting experiment shown with liquid air is the liquefying of ordinary street gas. This was done by simply taking a glass tube open at the top and inserting its closed bottom in a jar of liquid air, while the street gas was turned in at the top. There was no smell of gas in the room, and a few moments later, when the tube was taken away from the gas pipe, it was found partly filled with the street gas in a liquid form. A cork was now inserted in the top of the tube, having a small pipe in it, and as the street gas began to evaporate a match was touched to this pipe. The gas did not return to its former composition as it evaporated. First there arose the lighter parts, which burned with a blue flame, and then came a part which burned with a yellow flame, and finally a heavy part, which made a great smoke.

Whether liquid air can be made of commercial value or not is uncertain. Mr. Tripler declares that he can produce it for 60 or 80 cents a gallon and that it can be used for a great many purposes. Among these are refrigerating instead of ice and for the production of power by using its expansive force in an engine like a steam engine. For household refrigerating he would pour a pint or so of the liquid air into a refrigerator every day and get coolness and a supply of fresh air to keep the ice box sweet by its evaporation. He has many other schemes, such as using it instead of powder to shoot cannon balls.

## ATLANTIC REFRIGERATING CO.

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WEST BROADWAY, FRED'K A. CLEMONS, AGT.  
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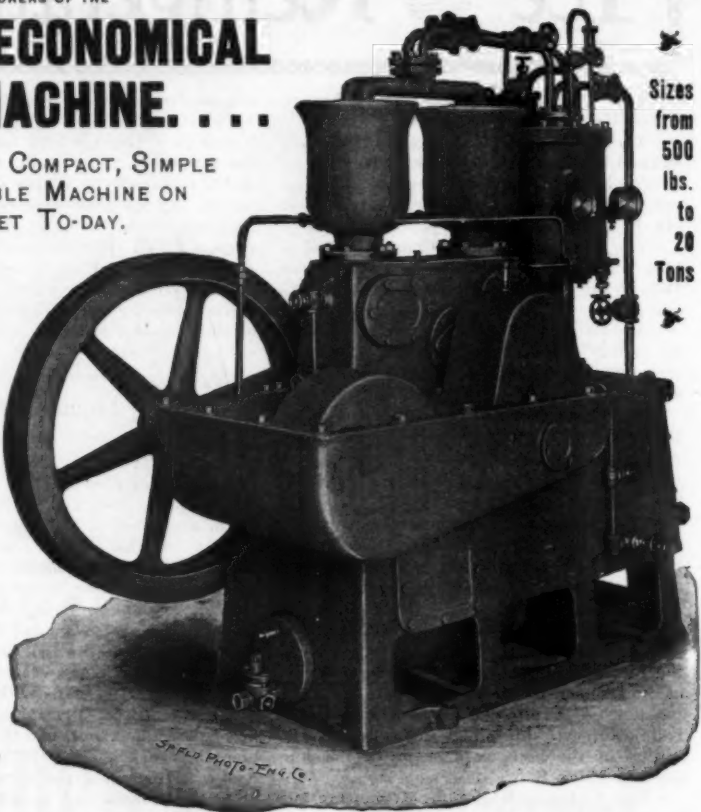
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THE MOST COMPACT, SIMPLE  
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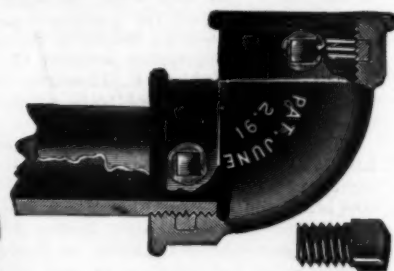
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# TIGHT JOINT MALLEABLE IRON AMMONIA FITTINGS



For ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES

## NEVER LEAK.

TIGHT JOINT CO., 181-183 BANK ST., N. Y.

Do you want the best  
Machine made?  
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Write us  
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Meets Competition  
in Quality  
and Price.

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to lead the procession  
Give us your Order.

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Machines—One  
to 500 Tons  
Capacity.

WRITE FOR PRICES  
AND 64-PAGE  
BOOKLET.

SMALL MACHINES FOR BUTCHERS A SPECIALTY.

## Ice Machines and Corliss Engines



# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—There is an over-confident feeling that this market has touched bottom, although there is little question but that if the provision market should shortly show permanent stability that the beef fat would be regarded as cheap at its current prices, and that more confident trading would result in it. The product has some favorable features for steadiness at least. It must be recollected that a good deal of special makes has been sold ahead for this month's delivery from one melter's hands; that one other large melter has little city to offer from time to time as his production is believed to be to some extent shipped steadily to a Southwest soap concern, while after some of the other melters have made their usual weekly deliveries on contracts that there is not a very great amount to sell, and that the seemingly moderate sales that are taking place from week to week now substantially use up the offerings, and that there cannot be much of an accumulation of city-made here. Then, again, although the local soap trade wants are small, yet there are steady moderate export wants. The English shippers bought on Tuesday 50 hhds. city at 3 3-16c, while on Monday there had been 200 hhds., also taken for England, at 3 3-16. Besides Marseilles has been more or less interested latterly in the offerings, while Germany has taken some of the fine grades. The make of city is not large, and these export movements are about clearing the market. The accounts from England are a little more encouraging in that they quote a steady market, while at the Wednesday auction sale there were 500 casks sold out of 900 casks offered, and realizing unchanged prices. The country made lots are not abundant, with the interior melters unwilling to part with supplies promptly at the low figure. There seems to be about sufficient home demand to use up these supplies of out-

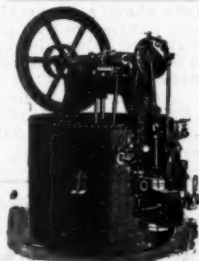
of-town goods. They have been taken through the week to the extent of 325,000 lb., all the way from 3 1/4 for common up to 3 1/2 for prime, but most of the sales at 3 1/4@3 1/2, and the latter for prime. City edible has been held at 4 all through the week, while it has been under steady attention, and 300 tes. sold at that, while for other lots of edible 3 1/4 has been bid. The Western markets are getting in rather better shape; they have sold more of their accumulations, while able to hold prices steadily. At Chicago, sales have been 1,500 tes. packers and No. 2, including best packers at 3 1/4, while 3 1/4 is asked and 3 1/4 bid at the close; No. 1 there quoted at 3 1/4@3 1/2, No. 2 at 2 3/4@3 1/4, No. 1 city renderers at 3 1/4@3 1/2, No. 1 country at 3 1/4@3 1/2, No. 2 ditto at 2 3/4@3. On Thursday in New York the market was steady at 3 3-16 for city; sale of 140 hhds. to the home trade at 3 3-16, while 225 hhds. of the weekly contracts will go in at 3 3-16; also sales of 200 tes. edible, 4. It transpires to-day that the 200 hhds. city reported in the beginning of our review sold for export at 3 3-16, was not all that was taken, but that the sales then reached fully 500 hhds.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has come almost to a standstill as concerns trading, while there is as much insistence on the part of the pressers over the late price of 5, as there is indifference on the part of buyers over trading. The compound lard product is dull and the refiners are finding the stearine bought a little while since sufficient for their wants. At the same time the make is not large and the stocks are quite moderate. It is paying the pressers better to turn the fat into the make of oleo stock on wants of the Dutch markets. The pressers have fixed a 5c. price on their holdings, while the refiners seem disposed to wait until they urgently need a supply. The principal Western market is equally dull, where the manufactured goods business continues slow, while it is assumed that the accumulations there are making to a considerable amount. But compound lard is now getting to a pretty low basis and it would seem as though a larger business would be prompted in it if pure lard turns to a stronger basis shortly, and which seems probable.

On Thursday there were sellers here at 5, and reports from Chicago that there were free sellers there at 5.

**LARD STEARINE** has no market here at present, while it is scarce. The cost is figured more upon the basis of lard, and Western that way is quoted at about 6 1/4 nominal.

**GREASE.**—There has been a good deal done with export markets this week, more especially with Marseilles, while the local pres-



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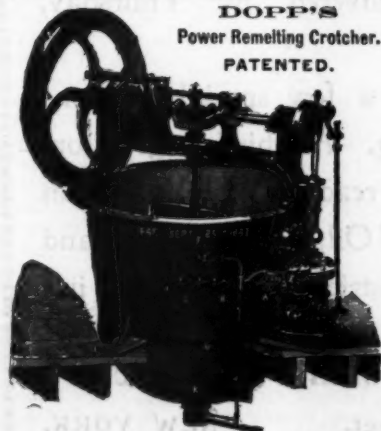
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**Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery**

Descriptive circular and catalogue on application.



**DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.**  
PATENTED.

sers have been buying more freely. The market is getting in better shape and is, on the whole, at steadier prices. There have been sales of fully 800 tons of the various grades, while A white is quoted at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ , B white at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , yellow at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3$ , bone at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$ , and the various grades of brown from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  down to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ . At Chicago, white is quoted at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ , yellow at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}$ , and brown at  $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

GREASE STEARINE is also having more attention, while it is at more regular prices. Sales of 250,000 lb at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $16$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$  for yellow and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$  for white.

LARD OIL has varied in tone over prices according as lard has been firm or otherwise. Some sales had been made as low as  $46$ @ $47$ , but towards the close  $48$ @ $49$  were more general prices, although some small lots were at more money. The demands from manufacturers are improving, as the prices are more attractive to them, and with the consideration that they need stocks after holding off for some time, but there is no very marked activity as yet. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

### Calef's Review of Tallow Market.

H. W. Calef, of New York, in his circular of July 6, says:

The reaction indicated a month ago was more rapid and went further than had been expected. In less than a week, the collapse of the Leiter wheat speculation began to drag provisions down; and while the clearances from this port during June amounted to 4,341,900 lbs. of tallow and 4,963,600 lbs. grease, it is to be remembered that much of this had been engaged before the decline, which continued till the end of the month. In London the dullness was so extreme that there was no public sale for three weeks; rates then showing a drop of 1-9. Shipments

from Australasia last month were 4,750 tons. Our domestic trade was temporarily curtailed and is hardly up to the average, although the disparity between city and country lots, considering quality, is less than some weeks ago, by reason of diminished receipts. For hard-bodied tallow the demand has been comparatively good; few large sales of 43 degree City in tierces being made at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, while ordinary City in hhds. was quotable from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, with the customary charges. Country lots, as to quality, brought from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Edible declined to 4¢, at which there were more sellers than buyers at the close. Except a few large orders for France, the export buying was for lots of moderate size, and intermittent. Value seem assured for the present. Offerings cannot be called disproportionate, especially of desirable qualities, which in general are unobtainable at further concessions.

### Increasing Exports of Soap.

Along with other lines of manufacture, the export of American soap has greatly increased in recent years. From 19,000,000 pounds in 1888, the amount exported has gradually grown to 27,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year just closed. In ten months in 1897, as compared with the same ten months ending in 1898, the comparison was as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Fancy or toilet.....	\$166,787	\$205,645
All other.....	771,260	955,153

While the exports thus show a favorable development, the import figures are also indicative of a healthy turn, the values during the same ten months as above (June to April) in the two years comparing as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Fancy, perfumed, etc..	\$251,879	\$213,959
All other.....	357,190	202,201

—American Soap Journal.

### Cake and Meal.

The market in New Orleans for cottonseed products is quiet and prices about steady. The demand, both domestic and foreign, is limited in character. Receivers' prices are as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing at the depot, \$17 per short ton and \$19.50 per long ton for export, f. o. b.; oilcake, \$19.50 per long ton, f. o. b.; linters—A  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb; B,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; C,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3$ ¢; hulls, delivered at  $12$ @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per 100 lb, according to the location of the mills.

### Globe Refining Co.'s Big Fire.

Louisville, Ky., July 3.—The immense plant of the Globe Refining Company, situated on the outskirts of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The Fire Department was greatly impeded in its work by a lack of water facilities. Secretary J. C. Hewitt says the company carried about \$135,000 insurance. The company will rebuild at once on a large scale.

The location at Florence (Ala.) of a large cottonseed oil mill and large machine shops is now practically assured. The cottonseed oil mill will be one of the largest plants of the kind in North Alabama. This plant will be established in time to use next fall's crop of seed. The machinery for the mill will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and will be modern and up-to-date.

A committee of five were appointed by the Dallas City Council to purchase the first bale of cotton coming to that city in 1898 to be presented through Congressmen Mills and Chilton to the Government to be manufactured into gun cotton for the cruiser Vesuvius, whose chief ammunition is that explosive.—Texas Farmer.

## Fairy Soap, Copco Soap, Santa Claus Soap, Gold Dust Washing Powder.

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## NOTICE!

Copy and Cuts for advertisements for our SPECIAL COTTONSEED OIL EDITION of JULY 16th, must be in our hands not later than Thursday, July 14th. For the Special Edition of JULY 30th, copy and cuts must be delivered by Thursday, July 28th.

We have a few special locations still remaining. As this is a great opportunity to reach EVERYONE in the Cottonseed Oil, Soap, Fertilizer and Packing Industries, do not neglect it.

The National Provisioner,

284 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.



# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

### WEAKNESS NOT YET ELIMINATED. REMARKABLY DULL AND UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

Another week of dullness and generally unsatisfactory conditions does not bring out features of marked interest, while affairs are running along more in hopes that something will develop to change the monotonous order of affairs. The trade usually counts upon meager interest of buyers in the month of July, or at least in the early part of it, but feels unable to explain the present apathetic condition, and which is way ahead in intensity any previous idleness of trade even at this usually stagnant period. It is now at least two months since there has been healthful activity to affairs. That exceptional lengthy time of holding off means to some extent a diminished consumption of cotton oil, and, with full consideration given the probabilities of held stocks being drawn upon. Back of it all has existed the fact that the articles that absorb the oil have been very dull and that other goods have taken their place in consumption. For instance, compound lard has been in a full degree under neglect, and pure lard has displaced it for the time being with consumers. Then again, the soap trade has found tallow cheap and has more largely used it, while other combinations for the make of butterine have been reasonably cheap and have moderated the use of the cotton oil. All of this means a greater drawback to possibilities over the future price of the cotton oil, or at least more doubt to be entertained that it will reach the full figures that had been counted upon by the trade before the season closed, and particularly as concerns the realization of the views that had been held on the blush of activity all around as the spring season came in. Buying of cotton oil had been largely overdone in the height of its season when its prices were cheap and the large supplies were freely put out for sale. All foreign markets got an excess of it, while this has been apparent on their long spell latterly of indifference over buying. The soap trade throughout the West got in their season's supplies of oil earlier in the year than usual or made contracts ahead for them. The lard refiners bought extensively all of the season until within the last two or three months, and found that they had accumulations against near needs in consideration of the fact that the compound lard trading had fallen flat, while after an interval of several weeks its prospects over trading are no way improved. With all of this steady extensive buying up of the oil in the winter and early spring months and almost to the time when the mills closed their year's work, there was naturally left a moderate stock in the hands of the mills and general distributors, and under the amounts of average years, over which there was the belief that decidedly higher prices must come about before the new crop came in. There are now substantially three months ahead for the moving out of these light accumulations, and it would seem, as though there should be much better figures than those current and to come through the latter part of August and September, with the

statistical position only under consideration. On the other hand, it is quite certain that articles with which the oil is associated must spring around to improved conditions and that there must be an altogether changed situation for them to bring about an improvement in the oil to the extent that had been and is in instances looked for. There is no question but that the lard market admits of improvement. It is now having about its most depressed features and is seemingly about on bottom basis. The rush of hogs forward from farmers' hands seems to be about over, while they are engaged or making preparations for harvesting. The exporters are beginning to be attracted to the hog product through its cheap price and the fact that as the railroads are having less pressure of freight upon them they are beginning to cut freights. Besides, the weakness seems to be nearly out of grain, while it is hanging about its possibly lowest prices, while hog products have for some time sympathized with its depressed speculation and would turn with any reaction in it. Then the tallow market in its for some time declining tendency has got to a point where it looks in healthier position while getting more of an export trading. Steadier lard, however, alone would give a more regular tallow market since it would start up demand for it and invite more confidence. The situation of the provision market is really the keynote for beef products as well as cotton oil, under the

present surroundings, and indeed on most occasions, but more as the sentiment over trading on the part of buyers in a general way is affected. It is unquestioned that a very ordinary demand would use the very moderate surplus of oil this season and that with half-way average conditions of trading its prices would be better. Just at present, however, if any attempt is made to sell the oil it is necessary to submit to an easier range of prices. The market was tested with offerings of small lots of prime yellow at 23½c, and even at that further small decline it was found impossible to sell them. No one seemed to care to take them over 23c, and at length sales of limited quantities were made at 23c. However, where any full lots are held in store that inside price would not be accepted, while they have an asking rate so outside of it that it is hardly worth while to quote it, since it is altogether probable that if a buyer of a considerable parcel should show himself he would find it considerably modified. There was one sale of prime yellow for August delivery at 24c. Not all parties would sell at that, yet it is doubtful if exporters would pay it further. The shippers do not show an open disposition to go over 32c for prime for future deliveries, yet they might be brought to pay a little more money. It would not be possible to buy a choice grade at the usual relative difference to a better range, since these nice lots are in very moderate supply, while they are held with the belief that they will all be wanted as the season advances at a distinctly favorable price. The Southwestern markets are as dull as the Northern points, yet ocean freight room is on offer at easy figures by comparison with its recent held basis. The mills are offering very little oil; those at near points are practically sold off. The Mississippi Valley and around Memphis oil is put on offer to a fair extent, but it cannot be sold at

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Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.  
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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.  
CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

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"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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a satisfactory price and is not crowded on the market. The Western lard refiners are picking up a lot now and then when they can get it at a price below which there is no probability in the future of its falling, and this indicates the general indifference of these Western buyers. Many of the mills cannot offer much strictly prime oil, while, of course, this is more correct as relating to the holdings of crude, which have materially suffered in quality through their long holding. Off grade crude in tanks has sold in the valley at 15½¢ down to 14¢, yet fairly prime has been sold to 17¢. The Western refiners would take prime

yellow if they could get it delivered to them at about 21½¢, in tanks. It was said that there was one French order upon the New York market this week for prime yellow which would cost the exporter about 23½¢, all charges paid, but the principal market in that country seems on the whole to have oil to sell and is doing more or less reselling at more favorable prices than it could lay down the goods from this country. The English markets keep on producing the oil sufficiently to prevent any interest theme upon this market. So far as concerns Italy, which source had been a more liberal buyer this year than

in several seasons, there is just now no demand at all. The Netherlands make a few bids on nice grades, but they are unsatisfactory. The local distributions of the oil in small lots are remarkably slow even for the summer season. The business here for the week has comprised 900 bbls. prime yellow in lots 23¼¢-23½¢, chiefly at 23¢, and at which inside price it closed with sellers. Two hundred and fifty bbls. prime yellow for August delivery at 24¢. White oil quoted at 28¼¢-29¢. On Thursday there was a disposition to hold a little steadier, with the advance in lard, and prime yellow in small lots was offered at 23½¢, while 23 was the best bid. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)











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Manufacturers and refiners.

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THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS. SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.



### Notes from the Far West.

The Winniford & Wall Co., a commission house, etc., has been incorporated at Portland, Ore.

A trainload of hogs, consisting of fifteen cars, was shipped a few days ago from around Tracy, Cal., to Omaha, where they were sold to a large packing company.

Reports from Seattle, Wash., state that the fresh meat trade is slow, owing to the abundance of berries and hot weather. Grass cattle are plentiful; sheep are coming in slowly; hogs are scarce, while the market is overstocked with calves. The poultry market remains well cleaned up.

The Warner Ranch Co., of San Diego, Cal., has just completed its spring round up of cattle, about thirty vaqueros having been engaged. The work this year was much greater

than in former years, on account of the company having used the vaccine treatment for Texas fever. The treatment consists of injecting a serum into the shoulder of the animal.

Gov. Lord, of Oregon, has issued a proclamation declaring that all cattle brought from California into Oregon must be examined by the Oregon State veterinary surgeon. According to a recent report of the veterinary surgeon, cattle from California driven into Oregon developed and exhibited symptoms of infectious and contagious diseases. Whenever diseased cattle are found provision has been made to place them in close quarantine.

The late drouth which visited California showed the value of the salt bush, which was recently introduced into the United States from Australia by the University of California, as a new forage plant. This bush, in spite of a very short rainfall, which resulted

in the killing of alfalfa and other clover, has flourished finely on the experiment stations of the University, and has furnished a large yield, which has kept many horses, cattle and sheep alive. The salt bush is the atriple semi-baccatum, which thrives on alkali soils and on the poorest lands, remaining green throughout the summer. The leaves of the plant close tight during the day, thereby retaining their moisture, but at nightfall they open out and take in all fog or moisture. The inspector of the experimental station says it has been successfully proven that the plant can be transplanted, because of a hundred plants pinched back and transplanted, watered once, and protected from the sun for forty-eight hours after planting, 85 per cent. lived. Fifty plants for a single season will supply a farmer with seed enough to cover several acres of land. There is a big future in store for the salt bush in California.

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### Packinghouse and Cannery Machinery.

Special Machinery for Packinghouses, Oleo Oil and  
Butterine Factories, Lard Refineries and Fertilizer Works.  
Complete Outfits for Meat Canning and Beef Extract Factories.

**Steam and Power Pumps.**

**Vacuum, Air and Artesian Well Pumps.**

**NOW AND FOR 21 YEARS THE BEST!**

**THE ONLY REAL PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS.**

**ESTABLISHED 1877.**

- Prevents Fermentation and Souring of Meats.
- Prevents Skippers, Slime and Mould.
- Prevents the Dangerous Fungus in Meats.
- Gives the Meat a Uniform Cherry-red Color.



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- Prevents Rapid Shrinkage in Meats.
- Retains Moisture in Sausage.
- Prevents Green Spots or Meat Turning Gray.
- Retains the Juice in Meat and Keeps it Tender.

**THREE DIFFERENT KINDS MADE FOR MEATS:**


- "A" PRESERVATIVE**, for Pork and Liver Sausages, Sausage Meat, Chopped Meat, White Puddings, Tenderloins, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Birds, etc.
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**FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.**

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THE SOLE PROPRIETORS  
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**12 Cedar Street, New York.**

 **The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of the Genuine Preservative. TAKE NO OTHER.**

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**LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE.**

## Mr. T. H. Wheeler and the Northwest.

President T. H. Wheeler, of the T. H. Wheeler Company, Gansevoort Market, Tenth avenue, returned Sunday from his extended trip through the Northwest. While his face and his eyes looked fresher and brighter from the recreation of the trip, there was a look of satisfaction in it all from a business standpoint. To a representative of "The National Provisioner," who called upon him in his delightful new offices on the southwest corner of the second floor of the Adams House, Mr. Wheeler said:

"I never saw better crops in the Northwest. Food is plentiful everywhere. Through the southern part of South Dakota, through Iowa and Illinois I never saw such crops. The crops are also good through Michigan. The grain is well yellowed up and ready for market. All along my trip through the country out West—as far as the eye could see over the open country—the corn, barley and wheat were rank and of good color. All through Iowa and the surrounding country the crops seem made and safe, even if they get no more rains. These good crops are timely."

"Then the future of stock should be good?"

"Naturally. With plenty of good forage on the runs, and the farmers well supplied with stock and feed, that class will also reap a good reward. There are more farm-raised cattle than ever, but less on the ranges. These have been cleared to a considerable extent. Everywhere, the ranges seemed to have shortened up and the farms filled. Great efforts are now made to stock the ranges where grazing is excellent. An evidence of this is seen away up in Dakota, where mere 'bob' calves have been sold by farmers to ranchers for as much as \$8 per head. The green and succulent ranges are trusted to add the profit on these frames without much extra cost. Looking it all over, there will be no beef famine in this country."

"Then you found the Northwest in good trim?"

"Excellent. The autumn trade will bear this out. Things in all lines are well sold up and with a good demand, and well-fed field for supply with war prices ruling and grass no dearer to the grower, there must be good times ahead for the Westernland."

## Anxious to Ship Provisions to Santiago.

The fall of Santiago will be the signal for commercial wheels that have been rusting since the outbreak of hostilities to begin revolving once more. A canvass of the export provision trade revealed the fact that the firms which have made a specialty of Cuban trade are ready to rush their produce to the island as soon as the United States flag is firmly planted on any seaport town, and the American forces give assurance of protection to that section of Cuba. A leading exporter said:

"I am convinced that fortunes await the merchants who are first in the field with needed commodities when Santiago has fallen. The inhabitants need immense supplies of flour, corn, beans, hog products, hay, all kinds of canned goods, and, in fact, everything that civilized beings require for their subsistence. The city has exhausted its supplies and is as destitute as a community of hoboos. With the barriers removed and exporters bringing goods to Santiago, the business done will be enormous."



## REDUCE YOUR COAL BILLS!

BY PUTTING YOUR WATER IN THE BOILER AT BOILING POINT.

## THE OTIS Tubular Feed Water Heater AND Purifier

WITH SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES.

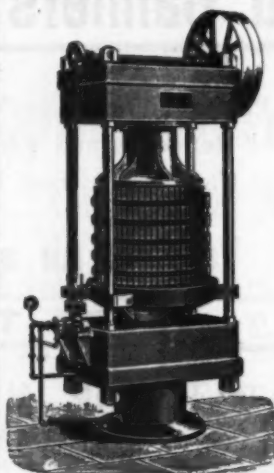
Guaranteed to heat the feed water to the **Boiling Point** (210° or 212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to **Extract the Oil** from the exhaust so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers **free from Oil**.

**WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT.**

**A Liberal Offer.**—Try us! If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect we will pay freight, cartage and all expenses, heater to be returned to us at our expense.

Patented and Manufactured by the

**STEWART HEATER CO.,**  
25 NORFOLK AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.  
Send for Catalogue.



## HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

*Doors swing open to remove crackling.*

*Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.*

*Full pressure at any point.*

*No blocking required.*

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FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

## TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

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## Pork Packers and Lard Refiners.

Silver Spray Brand of Lard. Curers of Golden Star Brand of Provisions. Receivers of Western Dressed Beef, Hogs, Calves and Mutton.

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# Trade Chronicle

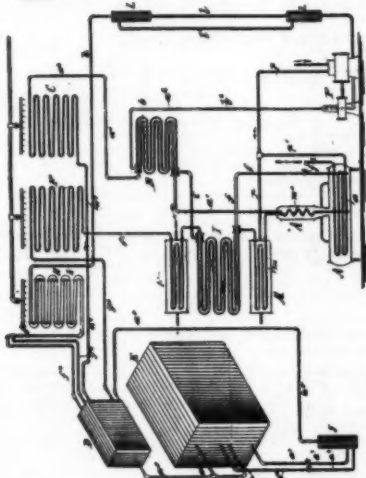
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Patents, Trade-Marks Etc., Granted in Washington on July 5.

606,882. Process of Making Waterproof Leather. Charles H. Stone, Melrose, Mass. Filed May 6, 1897. Serial No. 635,403. (No specimens.)

Claim.—The process of rendering leather waterproof, consisting of dampening the leather and when the latter is partially dried, subjecting it to pressure, then allowing it to dry, heating the leather to approximately 80 degrees, applying a waterproof dressing thereto, while the leather is at said temperature, the dressing also being at substantially the same temperature, causing said dressing to thoroughly penetrate the leather, then baking or warming said leather in a chamber at a temperature from 80 to 100 degrees more or less, substantially as described.

606,826. ABSORPTION REFRIGERATING-MACHINE. FRANK ALLEN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Apr. 12, 1897. Serial No. 631,667. (No model.)



Claim.—1. The combination of a generator provided with steam-heating device, a pump for returning the strong water of ammonia to the generator, an exhaust steam heater connected with the exhaust-ports of the pump-engine and with the steam-coil in the generator, and a coil in said exhaust-steam heater through which the strong ammonia-water is passed on its return to the generator so as to be heated up to the required high temperature, substantially as set forth.

806,511. MEAT OR VEGETABLE CUTTER. ISAAC F. SORRELL, Fulford, Colo. Filed Dec. 23, 1896. Serial No. 617,873. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle having inwardly-extending stub spindles or axles, of an annular band having upper and lower cutting edges, and which is journaled on said stub spindles, and a spring-pressed catch adapted to lock the handle to the knife.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle, of an annular knife pivoted to said handle and adapted to be reversed, a locking-catch pivoted to the handle and provided with a free portion, and also having a locking pin or bolt adapted to engage with the knife, and a spring interposed between the handle and the free portion of said catch.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a handle provided with side pieces terminating in inwardly-extending stub spindles or axles, of an annular band of metal journaled to swing on said stub spindles and having one edge formed into a smooth cutter and its other edge made into a corrugated cutter, a locking-catch pivoted to the handle and provided with a free portion and also having a locking pin or bolt adapted for reception in an opening of the knife, and a coil-spring interposed between the handle and the free portion of the locking-catch which acts to keep the locking pin or bolt normally locked in the opening of the knife whereby the knife and handle are locked together.

81,759. ANTISEPTIC MEDICATED SOAP. CHARLES I. HOOD, Lowell, Mass. Filed Feb. 11, 1898.



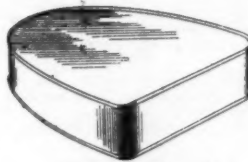
Essential feature.—The words "HOOD'S MEDICATED SOAP" on a "Z" formation in white upon a deep-blue ground, in which "Z" the word "MEDICATED" is in blue type, is printed in the bar sinister and the words "HOOD'S" and "SOAP" in heavier blue type, in the upper and lower horizontal bars, respectively. Used since August 11, 1897.

81,757. LARD. BROWN & HARRIS, New Orleans, La. Filed May 10, 1898.



Essential feature.—The compound word "ALBO-BELLA" Used since October 1, 1896.

88,989. MEAT-CAN. STEPHEN S. OSWALD, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to Armour & Co., same place. Filed Feb. 21, 1898. Serial No. 671,304. Term of patent 7 years.



Claim.—The design for a meat-can, as herein shown and described.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

KINGS COUNTY REFRIGERATING CO., New York City, has filed its certificate of incorporation at Albany, N. Y. The capital is \$100,000, and the directors are Robert Hewett, A. F. Cook, E. L. Nicoll and W. H. Harris, of New York City.

THE DIAMOND CASEIN CO. has recently been incorporated in Illinois with a capital stock of \$25,000. The controlling interest in this company is owned by the officers of the Diamond Glue Company, of Chicago. They have several plants in operation manufacturing this casein now and the orders are ahead of the production. The casein is used in the sizing of certain kinds and grades of paper where animal size is not used, and the Diamond casein has been proven to be the best product of the kind on the market.

THE WARE-COSTIN CATTLE COMPANY, Ogallala, Neb., to buy, sell, mortgage and deal in live stock; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, William Costin, James Warf, William A. Paxton, Jr.

AUTOMATIC VACUUM CANNING CO., Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; canning food products; incorporators, William L. Gifford, Henry S. W. Ferman and Fred H. Swift.

ford, Henry S. W. Ferman and Fred H. Swift.

UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STOCKYARDS CO., of Kansas City, Mo.; capital stock, \$300,000; incorporators, C. J. Hubbard, Grafton St. L. Abbott, H. P. Childs and others.

## Satisfactory Condition of the Weston Engine Co.

The affairs of the Weston Engine Company, of Painted Post, N. Y., whose business was transferred temporarily to the bank of A. Weston & Co., of that city, because of the close business relations which had existed between the late Abijah Weston, are being rapidly arranged in a satisfactory manner, so that the large number of orders, which are on hand, will be filled promptly and the various customers in no way inconvenienced. We are pleased to hear that the plant was only closed for about two weeks while this arrangement was being perfected. We understand that this large business of the Weston Engine Company is not to be given up, but that there is a movement on foot by prominent men of that city to continue the manufacture of the Imperial engine, and that the new company will take the entire plant as it stands and add where necessary to its various departments to meet the rapid growth of its business.

## Cochrane Separators.

We received recently from the Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, a finely gotten up pamphlet on their Cochrane Separators, for removing liquids or solids from steam or other vaporous or gaseous currents. They are made in horizontal, vertical, angle or special forms. We presume all our readers appreciate the desirability of providing their engines with this form of insurance or protection against wet steam and keeping cylinder oil out of their piping system and their boilers, and also that they are interested in ascertaining which are the best appliances for securing these results. A perusal of this pamphlet, which is well illustrated, and contains many tables, will be found profitable.\*\*\*

## National Lead Co.

If you intend painting your factory, don't forget that any shade of color required can be readily produced by using National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors with Pure White Lead. Pamphlet giving valuable information, and card showing samples of colors, also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades, will be forwarded upon application to those intending to paint, by National Lead Company, 100 William street, New York.\*\*\*

## The Pioneer Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway—the pioneer road of the West in adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp. Address George H. Heafford, general passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.\*\*\*

## Prevent Sausage From Souring.

To prevent meat and sausage from becoming sour and slimy, use Gebhard's White Berliner Konservirungs-Salze. It is the best meat preservative known to the chemical profession.\*\*\*

# New York Markets.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake .....	10/	10/	\$0.19
Canned meats....	15/	20/	24
Bacon .....	15/	20/	24
Lard, tcs .....	15/	20/	24
Lard (sm. pigs)...	20/	25/	27
Butter .....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow .....	10/	17.6	1 M.
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/	3/	24
Beef, per te .....	3/	3/	24
Pork, per bbl .....	2/	3/	3.75

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/9. Cork for orders, 3/ prompt. Market dull.

## LIVE CATTLE.

### Weekly receipts:

	Beefes.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,728	1,340	2,430	40,123	10,712
Sixtieth St .....	1,340	153	9,680	3,244	286
Fortieth St .....	2,497	38	39	3,414	14,067
Hoboken .....	1,377	.....	.....	.....	4,089
Lehigh Val. B. R.	.....	.....	115	275	.....
Scattering .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	8,539	190	12,170	47,056	20,090
Totals last week.	10,461	146	8,917	46,941	28,175

### Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....	.....	.....	2,050
Nelson Morris .....	.....	.....	4,695
Swift and Company.....	.....	.....	1,595
J. Shamburg & Son .....	654	1,52	.....
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger	388	.....	.....
Hill & Sons .....	450	.....	.....
Eppstein & Sanders .....	190	.....	.....
Pritchard, Moore & Co.....	145	.....	.....
A. Strauss .....	20	.....	.....
G. F. Lough & Co .....	20	.....	.....
J. H. Wilkerson .....	45	.....	.....
Total shipments.....	2,597	1,807	8,340
Total shipments last week...	2,583	15	8,146
Boston " this week...	1,940	1,118	11,311
Baltimore " .....	821	.....	1,445
Newport News .....	460	.....	.....
Montreal .....	3,409	790	.....
To London.....	2,072	.....	.....
To Liverpool.....	4,687	2,640	21,096
To Glasgow.....	650	788	.....
To Bristol.....	603	.....	.....
To Newcastle.....	263	.....	.....
To Manchester.....	388	.....	.....
To Hull.....	234	.....	.....
To Bermuda and West Indies.	70	45	.....
Totals to all ports.....	3,867	3,471	21,096
" " last week 10,250	333	24,520	.....

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers.....	4 95 a 5 15
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 70 a 4 90
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 65
Hags and Oxen.....	3 00 a 4 75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 90 a 5 15

## LIVE CALVES.

Trade has been very quiet this week; prices easier. We quote:

Live calf calves prime, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
" " common to good, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live Calves, Modac.....	a 4

## LIVE HOGS.

The receipts of hogs has been fair this week, and with a very slow demand prices were a little easier. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme....	a 4 30
Hogs, heavy .....	a 4 30
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 40 a 4 60
Pigs .....	4 40
Roughs.....	3 40 a 3 50

### Chicago.

Union Stockyards—Hogs—Market 5@10c. higher. Light hogs, \$3.65@3.90; mixed packers, \$3.75@3.95; heavy shipping grades, \$3.75@3.84; rough packing grades, \$3.75@3.80. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 16,700; shippers, 5,500; left over, 3,000.

### Cincinnati.

Hog market active, strong and 5c. higher, \$3.10@3.95.

## East Buffalo.

Hogs—15 cars on sale. Market, demand fair. Yorkers, \$4.05; pigs, \$4.05; mixed packers, \$4@4.05; mediums, \$4@4.05; heavy, \$4@4.05; roughs, \$3.25@3.40.

## East Liberty.

Hogs steady; best Yorkers, medium and heavy weights, \$4; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.85@3.95; pigs, \$3.70@3.84; roughs, \$2.50@3.50.

## Indianapolis.

Hogs strong at \$3.70@3.95.

## Peoria.

Live hogs—Market strong; fully 5c. higher; light hogs, \$3.50@3.75; mixed, \$3.70@3.85; heavy, \$3.75@3.90; rough, \$3.35@3.50.

## St. Louis.

Hogs strong, active and 5c. higher; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.85; packers, \$3.80@3.90; butchers, \$3.90@3.95.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market continues very dull, and even with the light receipts prices were considerably lower, owing to the extreme hot weather. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb.....	8 a 6 1/2
" " Southern, medium, per lb.....	13 a 6
Live sheep, fall-clipped .....	4 a 4 1/2
" " common to medium.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2

## LIVE POULTRY.

The outlook for chickens is very unsatisfactory and still lower prices are looked for. Fowls hold about steady. Roosters unchanged. Turkeys very slow and irregular. Prime ducks and geese sell fairly, but small and thin very dull. Pigeons plenty and weak. We quote:

Spring chickens, near-by, Western, per lb.....	13 1/4 a 14 1/2
" " Southern and Southwest'n .....	a 12 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	a 9 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	a 9 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	30 a 60
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1 15 a 25
Pigeons, prime, old, per pair.....	a 30
" " young or weak flyers, per pair .....	a 25

## DRESSED BEEF.

The demand has been fairly good this week. Prices in general stronger; extra choice natives bringing 8c. in some instances. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " light.....	7 1/2 a 8
Common to fair Native.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" " light.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Good to prime Westerns.....	a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	a 7
Common to fair Heifers.....	a 6 1/2
Choice Cows.....	a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	a 4 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls .....	5 1/2 a 6

## DRESSED CALVES.

Market quiet, prices a shade easier; prime stuff in demand. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " common to good.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " Country dressed, prime.....	8 a 9
" " fair to good.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " common to fair.....	4 1/2 a 6 1/2
Buttermilks .....	6 a 6 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

The market has been very dull and prices ruled a little easier. We quote:

Hogs, heavy .....	6 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	6 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	6 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6 1/2 a 5 1/2
Pigs .....	a 6
Country dressed .....	4 a 6 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand is very slow, and prices remain about steady. Good to choice lambs stronger. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	9 1/2 a 11
Common to medium lambs.....	8 1/2 a 9
Good to prime sheep.....	8 a 9
Common to medium.....	7 a 8

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,350 packages; previous six days, 4,195 packages. The market for fresh killed Western poultry is in a badly demoralized condition, and particularly so on spring chickens. Prime Western dry picked are freely offered at 8 1/2c., while 8c. is about top for Southwestern dry picked. Old roosters are weaker in sympathy. Western chickens are running small and poor, and with scarcely any demand, and with stocks accumulating, prices are weak. Spring ducks about steady. Old ducks, geese and turkeys very dull. Squabs steady and dull. We quote:

Turkeys, Western, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., choice, per lb.....	17 a 18
" " poor to fair .....	11 a 15
Broilers, Western, dry-picked .....	13 a 14
" " scalded, per lb.....	12 a 13
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	a 8 1/2
" " Western, prime, dry-p., choice.....	a 8 1/2
" " Southwestern, dry-p., prime.....	a 8
Old Cocks, Western .....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	11 a 11 1/2
" " Long Island, spring, per lb.....	a 11
" " Western, spring .....	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	2 25 a 2 50
" " small and poor, per doz .....	a 1 50

## PROVISIONS.

There has been no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. Western pork loins easier. We quote:

### (JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 " .....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 1/2 a 7
" " heavy.....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " (rib in).....	8 1/2 a 9
Dried beef sets.....	a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	15 1/2 a 16
" " shoulders.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
" " heavy .....	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " Western.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets.....	a 22 50

## LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending July 8:

Pure refined lards for Europe .....	6 00 a 6 00
" " South America.....	6 50 a 6 55
" " Brazil (Kags).....	7 60 a 7 60
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 4 20
Export.....	a 4 55
Prime Western lards.....	5 75 a 5 75
" " City lards.....	4 85 a 5 00
" " lard stearine.....	6 00 a 6 45
" " oleo .....	6 00 a 8 1/2

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	6 a 7
" " heads on.....	2 1/2 a 3
Halibut, White.....	15 a 16
" " Grey.....	8 a 10
Striped bass.....	8 a 15
Bluefish, live.....	4 a 6
Eels, skinned.....	5 a 10
" " skin on.....	2 a 5
White perch.....	a 5
Flounders.....	2 1/2 a 4
Salmon, Western.....	a 12 1/2
" " Eastern .....	a 18
Smelts, Kennebec.....	a
" " Scotia, frozen .....	a
Lobsters, large.....	14 a 17
" " medium .....	8 a 10
Herrings.....	1 a 2
Red snappers.....	12 1/2 a 18
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	12 a 15
" " fresh.....	12 a 15
Shad, bucks.....	a
Shad, roes.....	a
Scallops.....	a
Soft crabs.....	60 a 75
Forages.....	2 a 3
Weakfish .....	a 2
Sea bass.....	5 a 8
White fish.....	a
Pompano .....	a
Haddock.....	3 a 4
King fish, live.....	15 a 20
" " frozen.....	a
Ciscoes.....	75 a 90
Prawn.....	a
Sea trout.....	a
Sheephead.....	a



## GAME.

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 58,485 packages; previous six days, 63,604 packages. The moderate arrivals are giving some support to the market, and while the trading was quiet, a pretty steady feeling prevailed. The large exodus of people from the city is naturally lessening the consumptive requirements, and we shall feel the loss of that trade for the next few weeks. Some other outlets are opening, however, which partially offset this. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.	
Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	a 17
" " firsts	a 16 1/2
" " seconds	a 15 1/2
" " thirds	a 14 1/2
" " State extras	a 17
" " firsts	a 16
" " thirds to seconds	a 15
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	a 16
" " firsts	a 15
" " tubs, thirds to seconds	a 14
" " tubs	a 14 1/2
Western, dairy, finest	a 14 1/2
" " second to first	a 13 1/2
" " imitation creamery, extras	a 14 1/2
" " firsts	a 13 1/2
" " seconds	a 12 1/2
" " factory, extras	a 13 1/2
" " firsts	a 12 1/2
" " seconds	a 12 1/2
" " lower grades	a 11

## CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 40,329 boxes; previous six days, 33,248 boxes. Nearly all the cheese showed more or less effect of the late extreme heat, and some seriously affected. Small size colored is about steady, but heated lots of uncertain value. Small white has very little outlet. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.	
State, full cream, large colored, fancy	a 7 1/2
" " large, colored, choice	a 7 1/2
" " large, white, fancy	a 7 1/2
" " large, white, choice	a 7 1/2
" " large, good to prime	a 6 1/2
" " large, common to fair	a 5 1/2
" " small, colored, fancy	a 8
" " small, white	a 7 1/2
" " small, good to prime	a 7 1/2
" " small, common to fair	a 6 1/2
" " light skims, small, choice	a 6 1/2
" " part skims, small, choice	a 5 1/2
" " large choice	a 5 1/2
" " good to prime	a 4 1/2
" " common to fair	a 3 1/2
" " full skims	a 2 1/2

## EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 46,892 cases; previous six days, 45,906 cases. The market holds unchanged and seems to maintain a fairly firm position on desirable grades. Arrivals are a little more liberal, but the proportion of stock acceptable to the best class of trade is no larger than needed. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.	a 13 1/2
Western, selected, for storage, at mark.	a 13
" " Northern section, best, loss off	a 13 1/2
" " Southern section, good to fair	a 13
Southwestern, fair grade, per 30-doz. case	a 12 1/2
Dirty, closely candled, 30-doz. case	a 12 1/2
" " avg. lots	a 12 1/2
Cracks	a 1 1/2

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 60c a pair
" " Beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2 to 3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 to 14c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton.	a \$60
50 " " " " " "	a 50
41 " flat " " " "	a 34
50 " thigh " " " "	a 90
70 to 80 lbs. thigh " " " "	a 70

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/2 a 2 1/2
Best, fresh and heavy	3 1/2 a 4
Shop bones (per cwt.)	30 a 50

## SHEEPSKINS.

There is no change in the market, prices remaining the same. We quote:

Sheepskins, native	60 a 67 1/2
Spring Lambskins, native	30 a 35
Shearings	30 a 35

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

There is no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. We quote:

No. 1 Skins	17
No. 2 Skins	15
Buttermilk Skins	15
Cut Buttermilk Skins	2.95
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2.10
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.05
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.65
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.30
Cut Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.10
Branded Kips	9
Branded Skins, per lb.	9

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	30 00
" " medium, per bundle	30 00
" " narrow	28
" " domestic	40
Hog, American, top, per lb.	10
" " bbis, per lb.	12
" " kgas, per lb.	12
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	14
" " " " " " " " Chicago	13
" " " " " " " " 2 1/2 a 3 1/2	
" " hungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	a 7
" " " " " " " " Chicago	a 6 1/2
" " " " " " " " 4 a 5	
" " middles, per set (57/60 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y.	48
" " " " " " " " Chic.	47
" " " " " " " " 7 a 8	
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5
" " " " " " " " No. 2's	2 a 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	9 1/2	10
" " White	17 1/2	18 1/2
" " Penang, White	15 1/2	16
" " Red Zanzibar	15	18
" " Shot	10	10
Allspice	9	10
Coriander	3	5
Cloves	11	15
Mace	45	50
Nutmeg, 1 lb.	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica	18	20
" " African	7	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

## SALTPETRE.

No quotations.

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

A somewhat better feeling existed in the market this week, and prices were firm. Some large sales of acid fish and dried fish reported at below quotations. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$21 00 a 21 50
" " raw, per ton	23 00 a 24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 62 1/2 a 1 67 1/2
" " to arrive	1 60 a 1 70
Bone black, spent, per ton	14 00 a 16 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 75 a 1 77 1/2
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	1 90 a 1 92 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	16 00 a 16 50
" " 8 and 20 " " " "	14 00 a 15 00
" " 6 and 33 " " " "	13 00 a 14 00
" " 6 and 33 " " " "	12 00 a 12 50
Azotone, per unit, del. New York	1 75 a 1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	10 00 a 10 25
Fish scrap, dried " "	18 50 a 19 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 42 1/2 a 2 45
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 42 1/2 a 2 45
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 35 a 2 40
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	5 50 a 5 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 90 a 3 00
The same dried " "	3 50 a 3 60

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 80 a 9 05
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 60 a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipment	7 00 a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 75 a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83 a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 03 a 1 15
The same, spot	1 08 a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/2 a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 26 per cent., per unit S. P.	36 1/2 a 37 1/2

William L. Ferris, 15-25 Whitehall street,

Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c.	15 50 a 16 50
" " 8 and 20 " "	14 00 a 15 00
" " 7 and 30 " "	13 50 a 14 00
" " 6 and 35 " "	12 00 a 12 50

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The market has been quiet the past week. There is some Southern inquiry for blood. Sellers are not disposed to shade quotations. Freight from the Missouri River to South-eastern points will advance 80c. per ton on the 15th inst. This will tend further to restrict business. Eastern markets are very dull. Quotations are without change, as per our last week's report.

## THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
IX moulding	15c
IX	14 1/2c
1 1/2	14c
1 1/4	13 1/2c
1 1/2	13 1/2c
1 1/4	13c
1 1/2	12 1/2c
1 1/4	12 1/2c
2	7 1/2c

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

71 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.60 to 1.70 for 60 p. c.
76 " Caustic Soda	1.65 to 1.75 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda	3-3 1/2 cts. lb.
Sal Soda	60 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	7 1/2 cts. lb.
Talc	1 1/4 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	58 cts. gallon.
" " Foots	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	65 cts. gallon.
Cochin Coconut Oil	5 1/2 to 6 cts. lb.
Ceylon Coconut Oil	5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. lb.
Red Oil	3 1/2-4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Soap Stock	1 ct. lb.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil market this week was easier, there being sales Monday and Tuesday at from 38 to 37 1/2 florins. Since then no sales reported and the market is weak. Business will probably be resumed at from 36 to 36 1/2 florins. The cause of the depression is a plentiful supply of fresh dairy butter.

## Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cable for the week ending July 8:

July 2—Sales this week, 3,000 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 3,000 tcs.
July 4. Modoc sold at 38 florins.
" 4. Swift Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 4. Morris Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 700 tcs. sold.
" 5. Swift Extra sold at 37 1/2 florins.
" 5. Orange King sold at 37 1/2 florins.
" 400 tcs. sold.

## Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

July 2. Per Stmr. Edam—United, 125; Stern, 100; Isaacs, 84; Swift, 390; S. & S., 648; Butchers' Co., 75; Eastman, 200; Hammond, 188. Total, 1,807 tcs.
July 2. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—Stern, 10; United, 175; Wolf, 60; Butchers' Co., 74; Hammond, 430; Isaacs, 65; Armour & Co., 780; Doid, 126; Eastman, 350; Swift, 455; S. & S., 397. Total, 2,984 tcs.
July 5. Per Stmr. Durango from Baltimore—Kings, 75; Swift, 975; Morris, 238; Hammond, 420; Cudahy P. Co., 125; Martin, 169. Total, 2,889 tcs.

## Neutral Lard.

July 2. Per Stmr. Edam—Swift, 250; Cudahy P. Co., 50. Total, 300 tcs.
July 5. Per Stmr. Durango from Baltimore—Swift, 250; Morris, 120; Cudahy P. Co., 250. Total, 620 tcs.

Acting under the orders of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, President Murphy, of the Board of Health, notified the owners of the several fertilizing plants on Barren Island that they will have to close for the summer. President Murphy sent Sanitary Superintendent Roberts to the island. He made his report advising that the plants of the McKeever Fertilizing Company be shut down for the season. The latter concern is the property of former Superintendent of Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring. Delancey Nicoll, counsel for the Utilization Company, called on President Murphy and asked for a hearing before the closing order was issued. This will be granted.

# Chicago Markets

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 45
Prime Steam.....	a 5 40
Neutral.....	a 5 35
Compound.....	a 5 30

## STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	a 5
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## OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	42
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 2.....	27
" " No. 3.....	26
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	a 6 35
Nutsfoot Oil, Pure.....	45
" Extra.....	35
Tallow Oil.....	29
" No. 1.....	32

## TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
No. 2.....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow.....	a 3 1/2

## GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Yellow.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
White, A.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
" B.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Bone.....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	a 1 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 2 1/2

## COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	23
Grade.....	20
Butter oil, barrels.....	27

## FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	1.70 Chgo. f.o.b.
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.55a1.57 1/2
Concent tankage, 14 to 15 p.c.p. unit. 1.50	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c.p. unit. 17.50	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. unit. 14.00	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. unit. 14.00	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 20 p.c.p. unit. 14.00	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 20 p.c.p. unit. 13.00	"

Market firm.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$100 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Horns.....	\$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton
Boned Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$25.00 "
Thigh Bones.....	\$92 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	5 1/2 a 6
Pocket Pieces.....	3 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins.....	8 a 8 1/2
Spare ribs.....	2 1/2 a 3
Trimming.....	3 a 3 1/2
Boston butts.....	4 a 4 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	a 3 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:	
Pure open kettle.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2

Market firm; advance expected.

## COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 70
Lard tierces.....	a 1 00

## Liverpool Stocks.

	July 1, '98.	June 1, '98.
Bacon, boxes.....	25,500	23,800
Hams, boxes.....	10,700	12,400
Shoulders, boxes.....	4,000	4,400
Cheese, boxes.....	50,800	50,000
Butter, pkgs.....	4,100	2,100
Lard, tierces.....	55,000	44,000

## Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on June 30, 1898.

### LIVE HOGS.

Mess pork, winter pkd, new, bris.....	75,512	104,176
Mess pork, winter pkd (old), '96-'97.....	32,223	28,658
Mess pork, winter pkd (old), '95-'96.....		76
Mess pork, summer pkd bris.....		18
Other kinds pork, bris.....	39,164	42,981
P. S. lard, "contract" (new, old), tes.....	*168,234	†283,046
Other kinds lard.....	13,532	8,717
Short rib middle, lb.....	32,616,236	34,823,081
Short clear middle, lb.....	32,616,236	34,823,081
E. S. C. middle, lb.....	4,501,571	11,076,067
Long clear middle, lb.....	1,136,638	570,052
Dry salted shldrs, lb.....	1,941,423	1,534,432
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	3,985,876	4,385,238
S. P. hams, lb.....	50,446,183	43,276,332
Dry salted bellies, lb.....	13,368,291	10,413,539

\*Of which 22,275 tes. were made previous to October 1, 1897.

†Of which 45,964 tes. were made previous to October 1, 1896.

	Received, June, 1898.	Shipped, June, 1898.
Pork, bbls.....	1	18,620
Lard, gross weight, lb.....	7,607,964	19,647,543
Meats, gross weight, lb.....	18,523,971	66,435,932
Live hogs, number.....	756,674	122,505
Dressed hogs, number.....	233	2,467

Average weight of hogs received June, 229; June, 1897, 240; June, 1896, 249.

## Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on June 30, 1898.

	June 30, 1898.	June 30, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls.....	3,144	1,379
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	2,142	3,243
P. S. lard "contract," tes.....	12,848	18,732
Other kinds lard, tes.....	4,730	3,309
Short rib middle, lb.....	6,898,498	11,780,582
Short clear middle, lb.....	3,919,896	4,500,889
Extra S. C. middle, lb.....	4,705,245	3,242,185
Long clear middle, lb.....	348,766	196,024
Dry salt shoulders, lb.....	4,951,178	3,229,291
D. S. bellies, lb.....	5,370,472	3,897,060
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	879,898	674,180
S. P. hams, lb.....	18,541,323	18,933,059
S. P. bellies, lb.....	7,044,905	6,619,509
S. P. Cal. hams, lb.....	5,115,923	4,593,039
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	2,345,773	2,139,482
Other cut meats, lb.....	8,349,621	14,306,076

	June 30, 1898.	June 30, 1897.
Received.....	336,608	321,455
Shipped.....	61,885	21,705
Driven out.....	269,855	297,009

## Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, Neb., on June 30, 1898.

### LIVE HOGS.

	June 30, 1898.	June 30, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls.....	403	783
Other kinds bbls. pork.....	4,420	4,003
P. S. lard "contract," tes.....	3,366	4,211
Other kinds lard, tes.....	1,042	792
Short rib middle, lb.....	4,690,079	10,312,033
Short clear middle, lb.....	2,052,111	1,342,479
Extra S. C. middle, lb.....	4,664,357	7,073,741
Long clear middle, lb.....	147,248	94,700
Dry salt shoulders, lb.....	1,589,899	1,317,481
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	1,387,642	1,386,586
S. P. hams, lb.....	13,736,913	12,455,351

Received..... 183,144 176,938

Shipped..... 30,356 3,526

Driven out..... 152,624 168,902

Average weight of hogs received June, 1898, 260; June, 1897, 273.

## Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on June 30, 1898.

	June 30, 1898.	June 30, 1897.
Mess pork winter pkd. (new) bbls.....	9,031	22,233
Mess pork winter pkd. (old) bbls.....	141	
Mess pork, winter pkd. bbls.....		180
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	3,390	5,350
P. S. lard, contr't, tes.....	2,198	19,535
Other kinds lard, tes.....	969	1,498

S. R. middle, lb.....	3,622,294	7,409,396
S. C. middle, lb.....	1,023,021	1,177,154
Ex. S. C. middle, lb.....	1,119,643	807,149
L. C. middle, lb.....	427,519	353,447
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	332,408	50,181
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	1,100,250	666,703
S. P. hams, lb.....	8,157,700	5,468,300
D. S. bellies, lb.....	2,350,726	1,122,892
S. P. bellies, lb.....	854,500	441,210
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	1,829,886	591,758
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	518,700	503,400
Other cuts of meats, lb.....	8,037,269	4,739,545

## The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimate of 1897 and stocks in cities named:

	July 1, 98.	July 1, 97.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	54,000	77,000
Other British ports.....	13,000	16,000
Hamburg.....	28,000	28,000
Bremen.....	4,000	1,500
Berlin.....	4,000	3,000
Baltic ports.....	10,000	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim.....	2,500	3,500
Antwerp.....	10,000	30,000
French ports.....	9,500	10,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000

Total in Europe.....	136,000	180,000
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	75,000

Total in Europe and afloat.....	186,000	255,000
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Chicago contract.....	168,234	283,046
Chicago, other kind.....	13,532	8,717
East St. Louis.....	2,084	2,500
Kansas City.....	17,578	22,041
Omaha.....	4,408	5,003
New York.....	13,913	17,473

Total tierces.....	405,749	593,780
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## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending July 2, 1898, is as follows:

### PORK, BBLs.

To	1898, Week ending July 2, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '97, to July 2, '98.
U. Kingdom.....	930	1,943	52,526
Continent.....	276	339	33,387
So. & C. Am.....	207	519	14,634
W. Indies.....	930	2,729	74,157
Br. No. Am.....	22	126	10,208
O. Countries.....	7		1,663

Total.....	2,372	5,647	186,575
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### BACON & HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom.....	12,360,591	15,709,714	534,078,122
Continent.....	1,460,414	615,068	123,575,217
So. & C. Am.....	19,975	70,350	3,540,277
W. Indies.....	3,975	207,200	4,795,453
Br. No. Am.....	17,700		123,740
O. Countries.....	2,625		393,600

Total.....	13,865,280	16,602,322	606,506,409
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### LARD.

U. Kingdom.....	4,466,819	4,809,011	214,362,452
Continent.....	2,583,165	4,353,594	246,715,399
So. & C. Am.....	196,105	453,575	15,106,009
W. Indies.....	211,670	897,350	14,388,305
Br. No. Am.....	20,270	300	370,946
O. Countries.....	4,540	57,200	920,734

Total.....	7,485,569	10,571,030	491,862,845
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### Recapitulation of the week's exports.

Week ending July 2, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	1,755	6,076,625	3,160,710
Boston.....	574	3,431,400	1,810,060
Portland, Me.....			
Phila., Pa.....		85,920	34,520
Balto., Md.....		1,274,047	2,062,254
Norfolk, Va.....			210,000
Newport News.....			
New Orleans.....	43	13,150	69,025
Montreal.....		2,984,138	139,000
St. John, N.B.....			

Total.....	2,372	13,865,280	7,485,569
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### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '97, to July 2, '98.	Nov. 1, '96, to July 2, '97.	Increase
Pork, lbs.....	37,315,000	33,041,000	4,274,000
H'ms, B'n, lbs.....	666,506,400	533,490,462	133,015,947
Lard, lbs.....	491,862,845	384,539,713	107,323,132

\* The capacity of Swift and Company's beef killing plant in St. Joseph will be doubled. This will make the daily slaughter of cattle foot up to about 1,200.



# Wide-awake Retailer

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

## EDITORIAL.

### THE LITTLE THINGS THAT KILL.

There is but one way—the same old way—of getting poor. That is by getting rid of more than you take in. The tradesman may do it gradually so as to take longer time at it, but the ultimate result is the same. You can give too much for nothing, and you can sell too much on too long a credit. Both of these fatal methods bite off a little which shortens the stick with which it was hoped to push a fortune from its high perch. We would like right here to abruptly draw the retailer's attention to, apparently, a small matter. Now, listen. You pay rent for your shops. Yet your walls are often free advertising boards for all sorts of people. You think your space isn't worth anything, so do it as a kindness. Do the street cars do so? Will the dry goods house with whom you trade allow you to hang your card upon his door or about the premises? or your grocer, or your saloon proprietor? Why should you do so for others without some measure of pay? This but one of the unbusinesslike ways of the retailer. There are others. Many marketmen fix their selling price without knowing the working cost of their business. These costs are more than rent, gas, clerk hire, ice and refrigeration. There is a certain amount of annual breakage, scrap, deteriorated stuff which goes in all sorts of ways, stealage of dishonest employees, waste, repairs and many other small items which every tradesman feels. When all of these are added together they are serious. They must be figured into the cost of running the shop. The "dead beat" must also be reckoned with. When the percentage of all of these is ascertained and added to the other big items, the whole sum makes the cost which must be added to the selling price of the stock and then the legitimate percentage of profit must be piled thereon to make the year end with safety and with profit to the shopkeeper.

The tradesman must put all the goods he sells upon a proper basis of profit to realize that profit in selling the stock. All possible costs must be safely covered. If the retailer sees the business of one who has been successful in his line the business methods of that one, if examined, will rest its success upon the above method. It should be studied and acted upon. The best trade seeks a responsible counter and is content to purchase thereon for the sense of security which attends the sale, and is willing to pay for that security. The moral from this is that only the shoddy seek the shoddy, who mix a measure of dishonest methods in their business calculations. They hope to beat the

wholesaler out of that percentage and more which, when trusted, the dishonest customer takes from them. Among other leakages and wastes the retail butcher, for instance, gives away enough fat, bones and scraps to, if sold at market prices, provide him a modest competence at the end of a reasonably long business career.

### THE JOINT LIABILITY OF HUSBAND AND WIFE BILL.

When one is inclined to ask himself the question: "Should the wife be jointly liable with the husband for all household debts?" the query "Why not?" intrudes itself right in the way and it will not be pushed aside. Those two simple, everyday interrogatory words drag up the whole question to any one who cares to look at it. If a man and a woman have eaten that which belongs to another, and either is not able to pay for it alone, why should the other seek to hide his or her substance after consuming that of another? What principle of honesty or justice does the law foster when it says that one of these mutually benefited parties should not assist in carrying the necessary burden of the home which that law has created? Presumably the only excuse for making the husband exclusively support his table, for instance, is to keep him from loafing on his spouse or using her savings for supplies while he debauches himself with his salary or wage. The idea was, evidently, to make the husband feel the responsibility of his family obligations while the savings and inheritance of the wife stood by for a rainy day. These two views lift the wife, on the one hand, above the practical view of life, while the debauching spectre prostitutes the idea of nobleness in the husband. The practical result is that the real status of the wife is a legal crib in which to hide the husband's goods and to nullify his debts. It generally creates rascals among men and lower moral types among women. But on what ground could any lawmaker or moralist ask a butcher, provisioner or other tradesman to feed a man and his family and then lose his goods, time and money because the husband has nothing with which to pay, while the wife is well able to do so? It is utterly impossible for a tradesman to run a law office in connection with his business so as to find out which one has the funds to-day or which is liable to have it next week under the conveniences of the chattel mortgage, bill of sale and preferred creditors' acts. It looks blazonly dishonest to see a wife's name appear as a preferred creditor, etc., in a bill where she has helped her husband and their children to eat food, the payment for which he is trying to evade in his schedule. That family ate that stuff, and the money of that family is due to pay for it. The tradesman has made honest delivery, and the householders should make honest payment. So the retailers ask that the wife be made jointly liable with the husband for all household necessities. Such a law would be just and fair, and we urge it. The opinions favorable to such an act, expressed by some members of the Legislature, show that there is a strong sentiment in that body favorable to the passage of such a bill of relief.

## EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

A schochat is one invested with the right, by the Jewish church, to kill kosher, or clean meat. Butcher M. Reznic, 1065 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal., has such authority. Last week he was arrested for killing immature veal in slaughtering a calf only nine days old. The State law of California, like that of New York State, permits only the slaughter of calves 4 weeks old and over. The Jewish law permits the killing when 9 days old. This was Reznic's defense. The arrest was made to test whether law or custom is to guide in future.

Paul Tetzel is now the champion beef dresser of England and America, having gained his new laurels in London and \$1,000 by defeating Edward Harper, of Deptford. Tetzel completed his two carcasses ready for the market in 18 minutes, 32.35 seconds, while Harper's time was 20 minutes and 22 seconds. An interesting feature of the gathering which witnessed the match was the old butchers' band from the Smithfield cattle market, playing marrow bones and cleavers, and making them as musical as the famous bells of Bruges. Champion Tetzel has our congratulations on his added laurels. It is understood that Mr. Tetzel will give two or three exhibitions of his skill in Germany before his return to America.

### New Way of Selling Meat.

A large city slaughtering concern has, we are creditably informed, introduced the book agent idea into its meat business. Formerly regular travelers have called upon the retail marketmen and invited them to visit and inspect certain cattle and stuff with a view to buying. This has been improved upon. A short while ago, we are told, a smart man elaborated the scheme for dividing the whole city into districts and putting on a staff of meat canvassers who shall sell carcasses of meat to the butchers, instead of books. The solicitor will not carry a carcass, nor a piece of a carcass, nor a collection of carcasses with him. He will simply talk meat, sell meat on representation, and, when the big van rolls around with the supply for the advanced sale, the purchaser need not take the stuff unless it is up to order. The intention is to do business, and to save the smaller butcher the trouble and time of running to a slaughterhouse to buy small quantities. The scheme is said to be working well.

### RETAILERS FIGHT ON THE ICE TRUST WHICH IS ON TOP IN CHICAGO

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago held their usual semi-monthly meeting at Jefferson Hall, on Wednesday evening. The main business before the meeting, which was very well attended, was the report of the committee appointed three weeks ago to see if it be possible to get ice from companies outside the recently formed ice trust.

The committee reported that while the independent companies controlled a good deal of ice, they did not control enough to warrant a fight on the trust. It appears that the trust, which is headed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, has given the independent companies notice that if they interfere with their customers prices will be liberally cut. This the independent companies cannot afford, so that this year the Chicago butchers will have to pay anywhere from 50 cents to \$1 more than last year. It is said that steps will be taken early enough next season to forestall the formation of a trust next year. The financial affairs of the association are in excellent condition, the treasurer reporting a balance of \$396.47 in the treasury.

## Trade News and Hints

### JOINT LIABILITY.

The State convention of the Retail Butchers' Associations of New York met in Rochester on June 7 last and on June 8 passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend the bill making the wife responsible with the husband for all household debts.

"The National Provisioner" sent out the following letter to some of the most prominent members of the General Assembly, asking their opinions upon the subject. We give below some of the replies received to date:

why a law along the line of your resolution should not be passed. Very truly yours,  
S. F. NIXON.

(Hon. Louis M. Martin, Oneida Assembly District.)

I should favor a law along the line you suggest, "making the wife responsible with the husband for household debts." very respectfully,  
L. M. MARTIN.

matter sufficient investigation to say at this time what my position would be concerning it. Yours truly,  
P. H. MCCARREN.

(Hon. Henry Streifer, Fifth Dist., Erie.)  
Col. John F. Hobbs, Associate Editor "The National Provisioner" Publishing Company:  
Buffalo, N. Y., June 29, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—On general principles I approve of any legislative enactment which tends to make all people pay their just and honest debts, and I believe that the husband and wife should shoulder these responsibilities alike and equal, and, in my judgment, there should not be any opposition to a measure of this kind. Wishing your association good luck in their undertaking, I remain, respectfully,  
HENRY STREIFLER,

Of the Fifth Dist., Erie.

P. S.—Please mail to my address a sample copy of your paper and any other printed matter which would inform me as to the aims and objects of "The National Provisioner," etc. Yours,

HENRY STREIFLER,  
136 Sycamore Street.

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.,

DR. J. H. SENNER, PROPRIETOR.

NEW YORK: CHICAGO:  
284-286 PEARL ST. RIALTO BUILDING,  
COR. OF BECKMAN. ADJOINING BOARD OF TRADE.

W. F. OSBORNE, BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. J. BLUE, WESTERN MANAGER.

CABLE ADDRESS: "SAMPAN."

TELEPHONE: "865 JOHN."

NEW YORK, June, 24, 1898.

Dear Sir:—

The recent Convention of the Retail Butchers' Associations of this State held at Roceester, the 7th and 8th inst., took a decided stand upon the question of making the husband and the wife jointly liable for all household supplies. The conclusion of the Convention is embodied in the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that we recommend the bill making the wife responsible with the husband for all household debts."

Will you oblige us by giving us your views upon the matter of the resolution, and please say whether you are in favor of such a bill. If opposed, kindly state the reasons for the opposition.

Address any reply to Col. John F. Hobbs, Associate Editor. An early answer will oblige.

Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUB'G CO.,

Dr. J. H. Senner, Prop.

### Opinions of Members of the Legislature.

(Hon. Daniel Hayes, Gloversville.)  
Gloversville, June 27, 1898.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 24th received and noted. It is a subject which I have never given any consideration and therefore I would not care to express an opinion at present, but it would seem on the face of it that the wife ought to be as responsible as the husband in such matters. Very truly yours,  
DANIEL HAYES.

(Hon. S. F. Nixon, Westfield.)

Westfield, N. Y., June 27, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—No reason now occurs to me

*John F. Hobbs*

(Hon. Jacob S. Haight, Monroe Assembly District.)

I am in favor of the resolution above set forth.  
JACOB S. HAIGHT,  
(Lincoln Park.)

(Hon. Patrick H. McCarren, Seventh Senatorial District, Brooklyn.)

In reply to inquiry respecting my views on resolution adopted at convention of Retail Butchers' Associations, I have not given the

### How a Beef is Killed and Dressed.

Theodore Waiber, the champion beef dresser of Cudahy's Northwestern plant, defeated Arthur Hadden, the crack "bull cleaner" of the Plankinton Packing Company's plant, at Milwaukee last week. The difference in time was thirty seconds. The contest was held in connection with the Cudahy butchers' picnic. There are those who swear Hadden was not defeated. In fact, there was a lot of swearing on both sides. Cudahy loaned two young bulls for the contest. Every butcher doesn't know how a beast is killed and dressed. Whether in a contest or not, it is done in this way, either for show or for market. We take this vivid pen picture of such a process from the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel:

To those who have never seen bulls tugging at their halters in indomitable strength one moment, and hamstringed and quartered five minutes later, the sight at the butchers' picnic was a vivid one.

The bulls are led from a neighboring stall to a sort of gallows, from which a strong rope and two iron hooks are suspended. The butcher stands ready with arms bared, a light sledge hammer in his hand and an assortment of knives in a back pocket. With one swing of the hammer he strikes the restless animal in the center of the forehead. The brute drops instantly, and he is no sooner upon the ground than a knife is inserted at his throat and the jugular vein severed. A great quantity of blood spurts forth, while the animal kicks convulsively and tries to rise. It is then that the butcher gives evidence of his skill. Taking the animal by the nose, he, with a few movements, has the head bared of its skin to the neck, and then, with apparently one slight pass, he severs the head from the body and casts it aside. The legs were all cut with the small skinning knife at the second joint. In a dressing contest the timing begins at this stage of the dressing. One long sweep cuts the animal open below from neck to tail. Two more skins it on both sides, and the skinning is effected without one cut that seems unnecessary.

The animal is raised from the ground by the hind legs, the skin all removed, the body split in two with a great long-edged axe along the spine, and the job is done.

The bull that has been living but a few minutes before looks like the sides of meat one sees in every butcher shop.

In the bull dressing contest between the Cudahy and the Plankinton champions Mr. Waiber dressed his animal in 4 minutes and 32 seconds.



### Illegal Cows.

Mr. A. Shirk is the health officer of Kansas City, Mo. He has notified the dairymen to move their bails and pens and threatens to arrest the first one who attempts to keep cows within the city limits. The city ordinance, says Mr. Shirk (who, by the way, doesn't shirk), prohibits more than four cows. So he will make his arrests under the city law. As hogs are absolutely prohibited within the city limits, he might as well include them. The sanitary officers see no need for the drastic order of Mr. Shirk. The "ad jinin" neighbors wish the health officer will make his notice a "hurry" order against these unlawful cows that have murdered sleep when foraging people's back yards. The dairyman will now have to draw his supplies from a distance.

### Three Important Army Cats.

Col. Woodruff, of the U. S. Commissary Department, opened the bids for army supplies at the Army Building, New York, Saturday, and found but one bid for beef—one pound per day—to feed the army cats. The specific cats to be fed with the meat called for are named, Weyler, Blanco, Queen Regent. The distinguished names of these cats evidently prompted the high price (12c. per lb.) bid for supplying this meat, while the price per pound bid for meat for the army itself was only 7.25¢@7.69c. per lb. These cats have an assigned service in the army. They are charged with the duty of keeping the mice from the Army Building on Whitehall street, and to protect the army stores from them.

### A Freak of Nature.

There is at present on view at the shop of Mr. R. D. Jeffrey, butcher, of Crowtree road, Sunderland, what may fairly be classed as a freak of nature. It is one lobe of the kidney suet of a heifer, and although it is of abnormal size and weight, it is perfect in every respect and absolutely wholesome. The whole of the kidney suet taken from the animal was no less than 168 lb., and the normal quantity produced by heifers of a similar class is about 50 lb. The animal was perfectly sound, and was bred by Mr. Oliver, of Houghton-le-Spring, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, County of Durham, near Sunderland, who got quite a fright when he opened out the carcass. The beast was two years old, and its total weight was 51 stones (714 lb.)—London (England) Meat Trades Journal.

R. Kratzig opened a new meat market at Deming, Wash.

James Horton engages in the meat business at Lawrenceville, Pa.

## THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL DRESSING CONTEST.

### Paul Tetzel Wins.

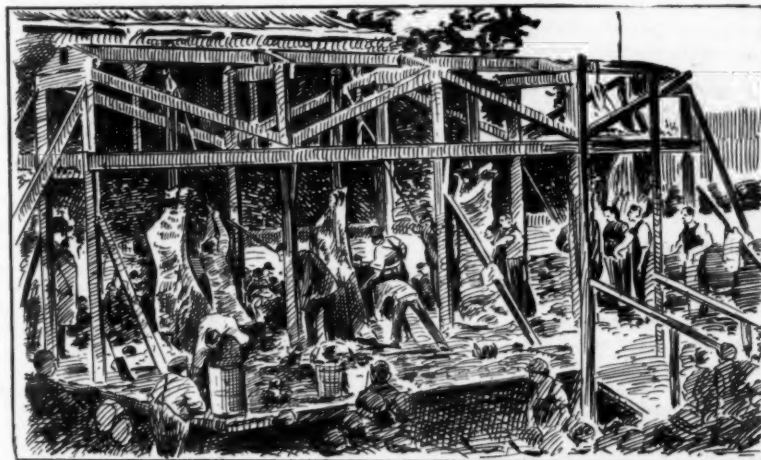
After receiving a complete report we are enabled to give an accurate account of the great world championship beef-killing contest last June. Paul Tetzel, of the United Dressed Beef Company, New York City, and champion beef dresser, went abroad some time ago, as told in this paper, to meet all comers in an international meat dressing contest. In the greatest contest of the kind ever witnessed he met and handsomely defeated Edward Harper, the noted English champion, on June 16, at Wood Green Cycle Track, in the presence of thousands of people. The Humanitarian League got into the contest early and dressed the whole crowd, contestants and all, but no one paid any attention to "Mr. Salt." Meat eating people and people with backbones do not take the spineless vegetarian view of such things. The contest even floated into

Parliament upon a question by Mr. Swift McNeil, M. P., of Donegal, but the members simply smiled and paid no more attention to the anti-blood grievance of the Donegal member. Wood Green went on with the Tetzel-Harper contest. The hustle, bustle and noisy excitement of the huge crowd reminded one more of a popular horse race on a happy holiday than of a beef-dressing contest. In this case two continents and two great countries were involved and the national spirit of the lion was up. Even the military band came out to make our Paul feel bad or good. There were notable butchers from all over England, and men and their families came 300 to 400 miles to see this contest. The great contest, which was billed for 6:30 p. m., began at 7. The contestants were robed in Smithfield coats as white as snow, presented to them by Mr. Ernest Blackett. Mr. Harper's father and brother came in with him. Both were proud. Paul Tetzel was pale, unconcerned and dogged. He looked like he meant business. Harper was nearly two inches taller than Paul, and Tetzel is no mite in a crowd. The American champion wore his gold medal won in this country. The men, stripped, showed Paul Tetzel in fine fettle for the contest. The four bullocks were dressed on two substantial platforms—two animals to each dresser—in full view of the surrounding audience. The

movement. His expert assistant, Mr. Rose, always knowing exactly what to do next, did it. Paul took the hide from leg to breast in one stroke. Then a wild cheer went up. Harper got his offal out first, but he was behind on time, as seen when Tetzel chopped his first beast down in fifty-two strokes. He tackled the second bullock, which he chopped down in fifty-four strokes. Then he turned and took the tails out of each hide, completing the whole contest in the extraordinary time of 18 minutes and 33 seconds. The time of the defeated man was 20 minutes and 22 seconds, which beat his own performance at Gateshead 48 seconds. So, he simply went up against a better and a faster man. After the contest Tetzel's steers were sold for a little over 7 cents per pound, while Harper's fetched a shade more. This was bias.

The Wood Green Cycle Track, England, has never seen a livelier or more unique sport within its pale.

Commenting upon the men, the Meat Trades Journal, of London, says: "The coatless form of Harper's father leaning on the platform on the left, while on the right the muscular development of Petroff's brawny arms compel attention. Surrounding the stand quite a number of the spectators could easily be recognized, while every detail of the carcasses operated upon could be easily seen."



PAUL TETZEL WINNING THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

whole was hid by a canvas, so the crowd could not see the stunning, killing and blood gurgling. Harper won the toss for choice of bullocks. Thus he had all the advantages of country, rules and bullocks. Mr. Moss had, however, so evenly drawn the bullocks that their live weight only differed one pound. Harry Woodward felled the animals. This was so well done that each beast fell at a single blow without a shriek or a moan of pain; a convulsive shudder alone betraying the fleeing life. All this and the bleeding was quietly done behind the screen from view. When the canvas curtains dropped only the lifeless bodies of the beasts were seen laying on clean sawdust upon the platforms. There was nothing to nauseate the most sensitive mind. At that stage Mr. William Haydon, L. C. C., and president of the London Butchers' Trade Society, stepped to the front and introduced the contestants. Mr. T. G. Fosbrey, Harper's judge, and Mr. Isaac Hodgkinson, judge for Tetzel, took their places. Timekeepers, Messrs. Phil. Wood and G. Louison for Harper, and Messrs. Denton (of Swift's Beef Company), and J. F. Bradley for Tetzel, also took their positions. Mr. Fosbrey started the men. He also called "done" for Paul, while Mr. Hodgkinson said "done" for the other man. Tetzel beheaded and opened his beast first, and he flayed with lightning

Mr. Ernest Spencer, of Southgate, England, took the photograph from which the cut of this great beef dressing contest is made. The contest was on June 16. Both of the competitors are well shown, and the picture is snapped just as Harper turned to say something to one of his helpers. At that instant Tetzel is industriously chopping down. For reasons explained in the subjoined letter, Harper is out with a challenge for another contest:

To the Editor Meat Trades' Journal.

Dear Sir—Being by no means satisfied with the result of my engagement with Paul Tetzel for the championship of the world, I would like to try conclusions again with the American, my supporters being confident that I could reverse the decision given on the 16th inst. I also wish to inform the would-be aspirants to the title of champion in the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, that any of them can be accommodated for £50 or £100 a side, the conditions being to dress two beasts, the quickest and best to be adjudged the winner. This challenge is open to any one in the United Kingdom.

Hoping you will find space for this notice, and thanking you in anticipation, I am, yours, etc.,

EDWARD HARPER,

Champion Beef Dresser of the United Kingdom. Deptford, 27th June.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

## Jolly Jersey City Butchers.

The Shop Butchers' Protective Association of Jersey City held its annual meeting at Frick's hall, York street, last week. They had a rousing meeting, and after the excitement and heat of battle, the members had a splendid entertainment. During the business session of the evening officers were elected for the next six months. The most exciting friendly contest of the evening was between Messrs. H. Watson and J. Waldron for the office of recording secretary, the present secretary, Mr. Hartman, not being a candidate. It took three ballots to elect. In the final heat Mr. Watson won by three majority. The officers as elected are: President, Thomas Rownan (who succeeds himself); vice-president, John Delaney; treasurer, George Kennedy; secretary, Harry Watson; guardian, Michael Walsh; guide, Paul Hoffman, trustees, Henry Melhaus, Charles Hardman, Thomas Hayes; auditors, P. F. Corrigan, Charles Bergen, Harry Muller. Addresses were made by the new officers and Messrs. Richard Connoll, Homer D. Call and James Dorrigan, and songs were sung by the members.

This association takes its members from the streets, plans mutual protection, benefit and amusement for them and teaches the lesson of humanity and brotherhood. There is but one regrettable circumstance in it all, and that is that there are not more of such associations. President Rownan and Secretary Watson are very earnest and popular officers, and everyone should encourage "Local 29" in its laudable efforts.

## Prominent Butcher Nearly Killed.

Mr. H. S. Jenner, a prominent retail butcher at Rochester, N. Y., luckily escaped death at the hands of John Bosold, a recent employé, a few days ago. For just cause Jenner discharged this man. The proprietor of the East Main and Stillson street market had just closed his place and started down Stillson street for his home. It was past midnight on a Saturday night and the rain was falling heavily. Mr. Jenner raised his umbrella and just as he turned into University avenue, a huge club crashed through his gamp, striking him on the head. The club was driven by Bosold, who lurked there in the wet darkness for this murderous onslaught. The blow felled the marketman. He quickly rose and fenced the next blows with his umbrella. Bosold ran, but he was recognized. He was arrested the next day. It is generally believed that the employé had other motives than revenge in assaulting his late employer. Mr. Jenner was known to have a nice sum of money on him at the time. Mr. Jenner's stiff hat and his friendly gamp saved him.

## Generous Butchers and Grocers.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Sandusky, O., have made elaborate preparations for their forthcoming grand picnic, which will be held at Cedar Point the afternoon and evening of July 14. All of the business men of the city and their families have been cordially invited to attend. This invitation was made official at a meeting of the directors of the association last week. There's no bigger-hearted and few as generous a set of marketmen as the boys in Sandusky.

## A New Association in Dover, N. J.

Wednesday evening, June 22, Mr. Ira W. Stillman, vice-president of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and secretary and organizer of the Connecticut State Association, visited Dover, N. J., by request and organized an association in that city. The opening was very propitious and bids fair to embrace not only the butchers in the city, but those who are engaged in the trade in surrounding districts. The object of the National Association, which looks after the other associations, is not, as many foolishly think, to either fight the wholesale dealers or to raise the price of meats, but it is designed to increase among the craft brotherly love and to protect the craft against the ravages of that pest which is destroying the business men of our country, viz.: "the dead beat." The association has grown from a handful of members ten years ago until at the present time it covers our country and its membership is way up in the thousands. It has adopted as its motto the Golden Rule, "As ye would that others should do to you, do you even so to them." Governed by this rule, no honest man need fear. Every city in the United States should have an association and every butcher should become a member. It is secret in its business workings, having an "obligation," "signs" and "pass words," and, where its membership live up to its "obligation," there will be no need of pettifoggers or collection agencies. It is a friend to all honest customers, but death to those who are stealing their way through this life by eating stolen goods.

Another meeting of the young Dover association will be held in the near future. It is to be hoped that all the other butchers will then join. Those enrolled now are: I. G. Moyer, Frank Cox, Lehman & Co., Edward Fox's Sons, Edward T. Rodda, E. N. Corwin, J. W. Sampson, John Downs, George Burchell, A. J. Reed, J. W. Price, J. Brannin. The officers of the association are: President, I. G. Moyer; vice-presidents, Frank Cox and Charles Fox; treasurer, J. W. Sampson; secretary, W. J. Downs; sergeant at arms, E. T. Rodda. More anon.

TOMMY.

\* Geo. M. Barnes, the surviving partner of Henry J. Mowry, engaged in the wholesale provision and packinghouse business of Mowry & Barnes, of Syracuse, N. Y., which has existed since 1875, will retire from business and close up the affairs of the firm on Jan. 1 next. There is to be no general sale, but a gradual closing out of the business.

## Watertown to Tax Meat Peddlers.

The City Council of Watertown, N. Y., now has this meat ordinance before it. A similar ordinance formerly passed by the Common Council was vetoed by the mayor. The measure is fathered by Alderman Anderson. The majority, it seems, are against it, and if they should not prove to be, the mayor is likely to be.

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and the same is hereby enacted, to-wit:

Section 1. On and after the 1st day of August, 1898, it shall not be lawful for any person to be engaged in the business of retail peddling of fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry or game within the limits of the city of Watertown, in which business the use of horses, mules or other animal power is used for the propulsion of vehicles, without having first obtained from the city clerk a license and have paid the fees therefor hereinafter described.

Sec. 2. The fees provided for in the first section hereof are as follows, to-wit:  
For one horse, mule or other animal, \$35.00  
For two horses, mules or other animals, or combinations of such animals, 50.00

Sec. 3. The city clerk is hereby directed to issue the licenses provided for in the first section hereof, upon payment to him of the respective fees therefor, which license shall be good for the term of one year from the date thereof, and which licenses shall be numbered successively from one (1) upwards, and shall state whether the licensee is entitled to use one or more animals in the propulsion of his vehicle and said city clerk shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the licenses so issued by him, together with the name of the licensee or licensees, and the place or places or residence of such licensees.

Sec. 4. The license hereinbefore provided for shall at all times be displayed in a conspicuous place upon the vehicle of the persons engaged in the traffic or business mentioned in the first section hereof, and shall not be transferrable except by written permission of the city clerk, who shall, upon the record hereinbefore provided for note the name of such transferee and the date of such transfer.

Sec. 5. No person to whom a license, as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued shall employ for the propulsion of his vehicle more animals than are set forth in such license, without having obtained from the city clerk a permit to do so, and have paid the said city clerk a fee of \$15 therefor.

Sec. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to and pay a penalty of fifty (50) dollars for each and every offense.

## FOR SALE.

Newly equipped Meat and Vegetable Market in a Suburban town of 10,000 inhabitants, doing a thriving business, reason for selling, other pressing business. Terms, moderate, long lease to the right parties. Enquire F. R., Box 10, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 254 Pearl Street, New York.

# B. HELLER & CO. CHEMISTS.

We make a specialty of **COLORS** and **PRESERVATIVES** for Meats and sausage. Write us, if you wish Reliable Goods at lowest figures. We are the largest meat color manufacturers in the world.

249-251-253 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.



## Local and Personal

\*\* Joseph Flint's meat market and residence at Orangeville, O., was destroyed by a fire kindled last week by lightning. Mr. Flint was severely shocked.

\*\* Isaac Segal is a retail marketman at Alliance, Pa. He lodged at a farm house one night. Detective Nickerson, of Vineland, knows the rest—\$160 and a gold watch. Segal is minus that much. Some hayseeds are ripe.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending July 6 condemned the following quantities of meat: 30 bbls. poultry (6,000 lb), 1 bbl. meats (200 lb), 5 calves (330 lb), 8,700 lb veal, 2 sheep (80 lb), beef, 8,200 lb, hogs, 6,328 lb.

Walter H. Pulsifer has opened a market at the corner of Maine and Central streets, Farmington, N. H.

Freeholder A. D. McCabe was to have opened his fine new butcher shop at Asbury Park, N. J., this week, but his new fixtures were burned before they were installed, so he is delayed a week or more.

Shellhorn & Risendorf, who conducted a respectable meat market at Albany street, Utica, N. Y., assigned Saturday for the benefit of creditors. Henry Edick is the assignee.

\*\* President T. H. Wheeler, who returned from the Northwest last Sunday, is again out of the city. This time he wears a pretty pin the "boys" presented to him on his return.

\*\* The Manhattan Beef Company is now snug in the delightful new suite of offices provided for the company on the southwest corner of the second floor of the Adams House, Gansevoort Market, Tenth avenue. As the cool breezes whiff in, Manager Goodale leans back in his comfortable chair, glances about at the decorations and freshness of his surroundings and shows the sense of comfort he feels in his commodious new quarters. President T. H. Wheeler wears an extra smile to fit the new aspect of affairs. The company moved from Manhattan Market the 5th inst., and is now duly installed and ready to receive all customers and friends.

\*\* The never tiring and always pleasant Ludwig Kirchheimer, of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, left the city for a few days. He looks too sound and in too fine a condition to be going on pleasure.

\*\* The shrewd proprietor of the New York Veal and Mutton Company at Forty-third street and First avenue, wore a justly happy smile last Tuesday, for he killed 2,000 animals that day and sold 1,000 cheap carcasses to the United States Government for local delivery. This company always turns out good stuff, so Uncle Sam got nothing inferior.

\*\* Mr. George A. Howe, the urbane manager of the Gansevoort Market, Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street, who has been quite unwell the last week, has gone to the shores of Lake Champlain for a few weeks' needed rest. Mr. Bell, the manager of the Riverside Beef Company, is in charge of the Gansevoort company during Mr. Howe's absence. The absent manager's many friends and customers wish him a pleasant time and

\*\* J. B. Jones, proprietor of the meat market on Jackson street, Batavia, N. Y., was nearly blown out of existence last week. He was charging his acetylene gas generator when a sudden explosion tore the generator into fragments. Mr. Jones miraculously escaped injury, but Clarence Westcott, his assistant, was painfully wounded by flying pieces.

\*\* Butcher David H. Durston is a decent marketman and runs a shop in Weedsport, but he had a collision with the fish and game laws in Justice Weyant's office at Cayuga, N. Y., last week. He was fined \$10 each by State Game Protector Landphere for having six under sized trout in his possession. He wouldn't pay the fine because, he said, the ice box shrunk them to less than the legal six inches, so State Fish and Game Attorney Finland, of Palmyra, prosecuted him before Justice Weyant and a jury of five (as six could not be gotten). The jury said "no cause for action." If the higher court sustains this decision it will settle the law aspect of Durston's scientific statement that the ice froze his fish and drew them within the act and of illegal size, for the State clearly proved possession, and the fish measured shorter than the six inches required by the act.

\*\* The big, fashionable market business of David Brewer, in Brattle Square, Cambridge, Mass., which was so well known for twenty years as "Brewer's Market," has been sold to two of his employees (George H. Conant and George H. Stockwell). The business employed a score or more of help and a dozen teams. The new proprietors have been many years with Mr. Brewer and will continue the old name, "Brewer's Market," at the old stand and in the old style. Good success to them.

\*\* James M. Myers' neck is too lasting for suicide with a strap. He is a butcher living at 42 Taylor avenue, Allegheny, Pa., and tried it by swinging himself, instead of a quarter of beef, to a meat hook the last hot day in June. A passing policeman went in and took the gyrating body off the hook. Now Myers is glad of it, since he could hurrah for the navy at Santiago and the glorious Fourth.

\*\* Last Saturday afternoon a \$125,000 fire swept over the business portion of Uniontown, Pa., and licked up the butcher shop of Hoop & Weltner in its destructive course. Hagan's restaurant also went in the mad blaze. Most of the contents of the latter were saved.

## NEW SHOPS.

Frank Lewis opened a new provision, etc., store on East Broad street, Quakertown, Pa., last week.

Keveney Bros., 237 Michigan avenue, Detroit, Mich., have added the finest meat store on the avenue.

Stager & Wenger open a new meat market on Spring street, Chambersburg, Pa.

Thomas Campbell, of Campbell Bros., meat dealers, opened a new shop in McKeesport, Pa.

Henry Wibblesman's market at La Salle, Ill., is again habitable and running after the recent fire.

Charles Norton, of Norton Bros., Amesbury, Mass., has opened a market at the beach, Salisbury.

H. T. Allen and Chester Wallace opened a meat market at Springville, Pa.

John T. Hull will open a market on South Washington street, Herkimer, N. Y.

Vinton Siens and George Morris are putting up a butcher shop at Fontenac, Ia.

Dosh Corwell, of Franklin, has opened a new meat market at Sheldon Junction, Vt.

West & Stancell are preparing to open a meat market at Springport, Mich.

John G. Bauser opened a new market July 2 at Chestnut and Cherry streets, Shenandoah, Pa.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

Miss Julia D. Harlan was placed in charge of the market of Rapson & Williams at Ottumwa, Ia., last Monday. It was closed on attachment of E. L. Emery & Co. for \$800.

J. P. Rossman, of Duluth, Minn., has purchased the market of Engel & Co. at Virginia.

John Hinske, a well-known citizen, has purchased the market of Harry U. Hunt at Harbor street, Conneaut, O.

The Merris Beef Company, of Ridgeway, Pa., have bought Frank Renz's meat market on Sixth street, Renovo.

William Bussey has purchased Partridge's meat market at Brodhead, Wis.

C. W. Nelson bought the market of Livine & Olson at Essex, Ia.

M. N. Brandt purchased I. F. Kulps' butchering business at Sheppack, Pa.

Dennison Bros. have succeeded Webster Thrasher at Cleremont, N. H.

John Cox has purchased Harry Pople's Fulton meat market at Floumie, Col.

Theo. Nixdorf bought the meat business of J. T. Dennis at Valatie, N. Y.

Charles Ivison, of Pine Grove, Mich., has bought the meat market of Cackler & Son at Gobleville.

# THE ONLY HIGH GRADE REGISTER EVER OFFERED AT A LOW PRICE.

All kinds of  
CASH REGISTERS  
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Sold at from 25  
to 60 per cent. of  
original price.



If you have an old  
Register and wish  
to exchange for  
one of modern  
make drop us a  
line and our  
Representative will  
call upon you.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

## METROPOLITAN REGISTER CO.,

Telephone 1568—18th St.

1142 Broadway, New York.

## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, July 8, 1898:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Geier, Juda, 282 Delancey St.; to L. Reichmann (filed July 2).....	\$ 40
Calama, S. G., 14 Chatham Sqr.; to H. Lehman (oysters, etc.) (July 5).....	400
Victorowitz, R., 101 Columbia St.; to M. Brand (July 5).....	75
Cohen, Hyman, 76 Mott St.; to M. Rine, (July 6).....	150
Fenert, M., 26 Ludlow St.; to M. Schulman (July 6).....	125
Plaut, L., 602 Park Ave.; to H. Fett (July 6).....	100
Durante, F., 5 Mulberry st.; to N. Lasne (filed July 7).....	300

##### Bills of Sale.

Levenson, L., 161 Ridge St.; to J. Nadel (filed July 6).....	100
Ferraro, M. & V., 2188 1st Ave.; to L. Fusco (filed July 6).....	30
Lewis, A. C., 1639 1st Ave.; to B. Goldschmidt (filed July 7).....	150

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Mensing, John, 2719 Fulton St.; to M. & D. Levy (filed July 1).....	255
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##### Bills of Sale.

Stein, Solomon, Luther Ave, near Watkins; to Rosa Stein (filed June 30)....	50
Appel, August, 1080 Broadway; to Wm. Kuhlman (filed July 6).....	300

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

Brenner, Christian, Harrison; to Josephine Brenner.....	nom
Wiese, Albert; to Solomon Jeydel.....	3,501

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and  
Bills of Sale have been recorded  
up to Friday, July 8, 1898:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Weinberger, E., 135 E. Houston St.; to M. Levin (filed July 1).....	160
Clarke, J. J., 55 W. 23d St.; to J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. (filed July 2)....	125
Killen, T., 232 West St.; to T. Spaulding (filed July 2).....	150
Hess, L. & J., 113 W. 71st St.; to G. P. Herrman (R.) (filed July 2).....	1,600
Kruse & Levitz, Times Bldg., 53 Rose St.; to W. H. McNamara (filed July 6)...	100
Kupferman, L., 76 2d Ave.; to H. Prince (filed July 7).....	344
Lesser, N., 274 1st Ave.; to D. Kalchheim (filed July 7).....	100
Van Nest, W. H., 588 7th Ave.; to Emily Van Nest (filed July 7).....	200

##### Bills of Sale.

Landwehr & Schuette, 90 Amsterdam Ave.; to F. Bruning (filed July 1)....	1
Ginsberg, A., 1729 Park Ave.; to F. Freedman (filed July 1).....	250
De Lieart, N., 193 Mott St.; to Fazio & Variano (filed July 6).....	125
Eggerking, F. W. Jr., 568 Columbus Ave.; to N. Schilling (filed July 6)....	1

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Flathmann, J., 872 Hancock St.; to Anna Flathmann (filed June 30).....	1,000
Thiesmann, Mary, 643 10th Ave.; to Annie Amola (filed June 30).....	77
Randall, Wm. H., 114 Nevins St.; to Adolph Volcker (filed June 30).....	250

Mokransky, Abraham, Sackman St. and Levoia Ave.; to Samuel & Benj. Strauss (cows) (filed July 2).....	596
Freedman, Joseph, Hegeman St. near Louisiana Ave.; to Samuel & Benj. Strauss (cows) (filed July 2).....	160
Willis, Wallace H., 872 Hancock St.; to John Flathmann (filed July 7).....	1,000
Byrnes, Patk. J., 36 Grand St.; to Elmer LaMarr (filed July 7).....	300
Bobzien, A. C., 18th Ave. and 86th St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed July 7).....	270

##### Bills of Sale.

Volcker, Adolph, 259 Dean St.; to Wm. Randall (filed June 30).....	200
Schrader, Frank, 259 Dean St.; to Adolph Volcker (filed June 30).....	1,136
Bohn, August, 268 Howard St.; to Frederick Renneberg (filed July 5).....	100
Neuendorf, Theodore, Casino Ave. Coney Island; to Amanda Hoagland (filed July 7).....	600
Barnett, Jenny L., 1222 Myrtle Ave.; to Emma Jungk (filed July 7).....	140
Flathmann, John, 872 Hancock St.; to Wallace H. Willis (filed July 7).....	1,200

#### HUDSON COUNTY.

##### Mortgages.

Lavin, Hannah; to M. J. Cline.....	250
Moorehouse, H. B., Bayonne; to J. S. Clarke.....	1,200
Simon, Emilie, West Hoboken; to J. Bodmer.....	250

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

##### Mortgages.

Crocker, Edward and Ano; to J. D. Lynch (cows).....	153
Steinsitz, Isaac, et al.; to Fred'k E. Seller, et al.....	150

## BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—John Breecher, Hot Springs, meat; discontinued.

COLORADO.—D. B. Cloud & Co., New Windsor, meats; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—Sherman & Crowley, Hartford, hotel; succeeded by Morgan J. Sherman—John L. Shaw, Meriden, hotel; sold out.—Adolph F. W. Giersch, New Britain, manufacturing bologna; succeeded by Rich. Giersch.—William McCane, Norwich, market; out of business.—Ralph Wedge, Southington, fish market; sold out.—James J. Donnelly, Stamford, restaurant; chattl. mortg. \$400.

GEORGIA.—H. J. Rowe, Athens, restaurant; T. P. Hunnicutt succeeds.—T. B. Gracen, Savannah, butcher; suit \$176.

ILLINOIS.—A. L. Patterson, Ridge Farm, meat; C. G. Mitchell succeeds.

INDIANA.—Albert C. Barthel, Indianapolis, butcher; dead.—Godfrey E. Knight, South Bend, hotel; R. F. Powell succeeds.—Charles W. Martin, Albany, hotel; chattl. mortg. \$500.—C. L. Gebest, Madison, restaurant; R. E. mortg. \$200.

MAINE.—C. J. M. Merrifield & Co., Lewiston, Hotel Atwood; C. J. M. Merrifield voluntary insolvency.—Maurice C. Baker, Saco, provisions, etc.; sold R. E. \$1,500.—James P. Leighton, et al., Steuben, peddler meat; mortg. R. E. \$400.—George H. Littlefield, Wells, hotel; mortg. R. E. \$500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ward & Son, Boston; diss.; George Ward retiring; Jos. Fowler admitted; new style, Tremont Provision Co.—Herbert H. Long, Everett, provisions, etc.; assigned.—Wilson & O'Hare, Springfield, meat, etc.; sold out.—Wm. Bray, Boston, restaurant; chattl. mortg. \$250.—Herbert E. Messenger, Boston, provisions; mortg. April 18, 1898, released.—Clara T. Niles, Boston, restaurant; chattl. mortg. \$1,000.—Simon F. Peavey, Boston, provisions; voluntary insolvency.—Sarah Slonimsky, Boston, provisions; bill of sale \$1, etc.—Henry W. Emery, Fitchburg, provisions; voluntary insolvency.—D. C. Kerr, Pittsfield, meat; bill of sale \$1.—Fred W. Stockwell, Westboro, fish; chattl. mortg. \$300.

MINNESOTA.—A. S. Kittson, St. Paul, Late Hotel; receiver appointed.

MISSISSIPPI.—Hill City Oil Mills, Vicksburg; plant burned down.

MONTANA.—Pat Mullins & Co., Butte, hotel, etc.; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Silas M. Thompson, Jackson, hotel; mortg. R. E. \$100.—Pike Bros., Lisbon, provisions; W. E. and C. W. Pike deeded R. E. \$600.

NEW JERSEY.—C. V. Hill & Co., Trenton, manufacturers refrigerators; damaged by fire; insured.—Matthew Gibney, Phillipsburg, Osborne House; chattl. mortg. \$400.

NEW YORK.—Warren L. Allen, Harrisville, hotel; suffered by fire.—Frances E. Wright, Harrisville, hotel; suffered by fire.—Joseph Sahlen, Buffalo, butcher; really mortg. \$15,000.—Chas. Moddrel, Canandaigua, hotel; chattl. mortg. \$844.—O. U. Hinds, Cooperstown, meats; bill of sale \$1, judgs. \$2,400.—Strong Bros., Seneca Falls, meat market; assigned.—John J. Berry, Syracuse, fish and oysters; assigned.

OHIO.—Wm. Murchel, Sandusky, hotel; sold out.—W. F. Geltz, Canton, restaurant; chattl. mortg. \$900.—Utterbach & Moore, Uhrichsville, butchers; chattl. mortg. \$850.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Charles Rennard, Houtzdale, meat; judgt. \$1,050.—George A. Nagele, Philadelphia, meat; judgt. \$300.—J. W. Kelchner, Shamokin, meat, etc.; judgt. \$1,693; execution issued.—Wm. J. McCutcheon, Pittsburg, meat; R. E. mortg. \$5,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—J. P. Gendron, Woonsocket, meats, etc.; failed.—James Nulty & Co., Woonsocket, meat, etc.; failed.

TEXAS.—Berry & Lawrence, El Paso, meat, poultry, etc.; succeeded by J. R. Berry.—J. J. Attridge, Cleburne, meat market; chattl. mortg. \$264.—Scharbauer & Waddell, Fort Worth, cattle; chattl. mortg. \$12,480.

WYOMING.—George Kingham & Co., Cheyenne, market; dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—E. C. Bondreau, Beresford, lobster packer; bill of sale \$200.

## FROM THE FAR WEST.

Superior Judge Ogden, of Oakland, Cal., has decided that the ordinance passed by that city last November, providing for the inspection of freshly slaughtered meat, is invalid, and, therefore, that Fred Becker, who has been under arrest for violating its provisions, was illegally held for trial. Becker is one of the largest retail butchers in the State. He was arrested some weeks ago for selling meat that did not bear the tag of the United States inspector. The arrest was made under an ordinance which made it a misdemeanor to sell meat that had not been inspected and tagged by a Federal inspector. Becker consequently won his fight in this test case.

A. L. Fogarty has purchased a half interest in the butcher shop of D. C. Wood at Modesto, Cal.

J. E. Morris, of Fruitvale, Cal., and Thos. Maloney, of Santa Clara, Cal., have purchased the Franklin market in the latter city from H. Regnart. The business of Mr. Maloney's Pioneer market has been moved to that shop.

Alfred White has opened a meat market at Blaine, Wash.

Thompson & Jorgenson have resumed their meat market at Park City, Utah. E. D. Sutton & Co. and Smith & Weiler, meat dealers, have also re-opened. These meat markets were recently burnt out in the destructive fire which destroyed nearly the entire mining camp of Park City. J. P. Theriot will also reopen his meat market at that place.

Carson & Hunt have opened a butcher shop at Baker City, Ore.

Van Avery & Penton have opened a fish market, etc., at Salem, Ore.



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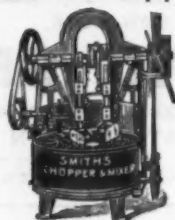
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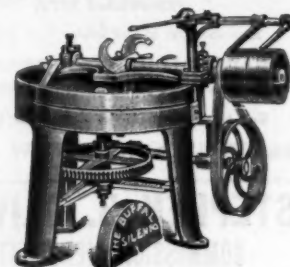
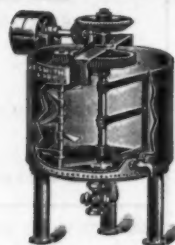
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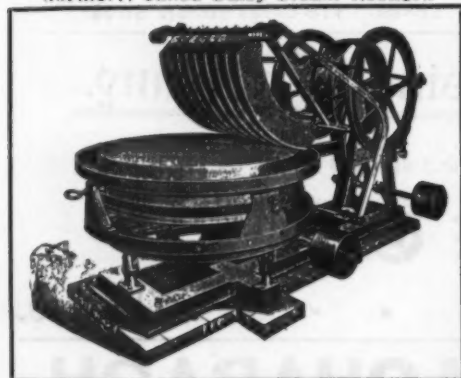


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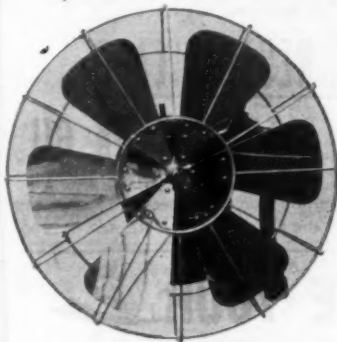
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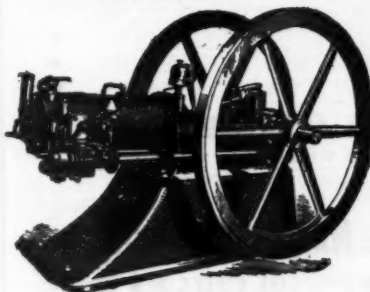
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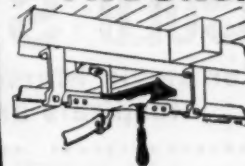
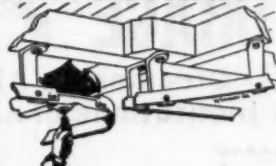
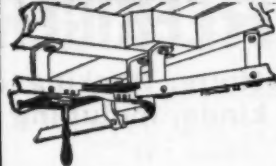
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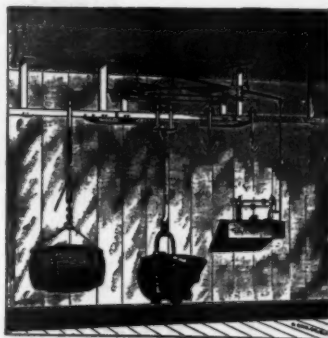
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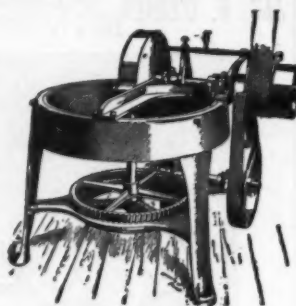
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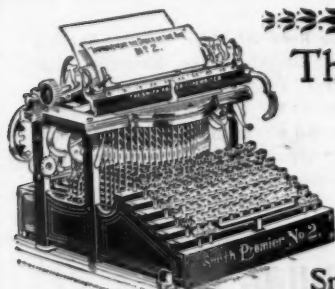
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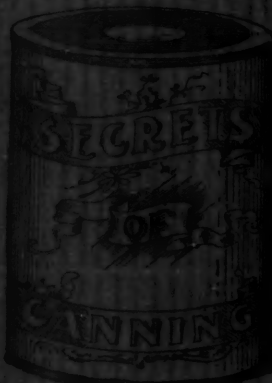
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